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ROBSON SEEDS

1947



ROBSON SEED FARMS

HALL, N.Y.

Order Seed Early

Transportation conditions are better than last year but not yet back to normal. Send us your order early so as to be sure you will have the seed when you need it. We try to ship mail orders the same day they are received; at times during the war years labor conditions made this impossible. We now hope to be able to give you our regular 24 hour service.

PAYMENT OF TRANSPORTATION CHARGES

All vegetable and flower seed prices in this catalogue include transportation charges on cash orders to all delivery points in the United States east of the Mississippi River or our postal zone 5, but we reserve the privilege of shipping by Parcel Post, Express, or Freight at our option.

If seeds that would normally go by freight are ordered shipped by Express or Parcel Post, we will allow only the freight charges to destination, charging the balance to the customer.

Roots, farm seeds, etc. in quantities marked "Not prepaid" will be sent by Freight or Express Collect unless enough money is sent to cover transportation charges.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

No seeds are sold by us that we do not have reason to believe are of good vitality and will grow under normal conditions. They are all tested and the per cent that germinates is marked on the package or label.

We assume responsibility for seeds, plants, bulbs and tubers reaching the purchaser in good condition but we give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds, plants or bulbs we sell, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

January 1, 1947

ROBSON SEED FARMS, HALL, N. Y.

TERMS OF SALE

Our terms are cash with order or C. O. D. On C. O. D. orders there is a charge made by the Post Office, Bank, Railroad, or Express Company for making the collection and sending us the money. As C. O. D. orders are a convenience to the purchaser, we consider that he should pay these charges. A ten per cent deposit may be required on C. O. D. orders.

All prices here quoted are subject to change without notice and to our stocks being unsold.

QUANTITY PRICES

Market gardeners who order in larger quantities than are quoted in this catalogue should send for special prices on those items.

We issue only one price list. Our policy is one price to all who buy in like quantities. You and ourselves are interested in high quality seed at a fair price. Quality of seed will be remembered long after price is forgotten.

A Happy and Prosperous 1947

Robson Seed Farms

Hall, New York

January 1st, 1947

Dear Friend:

This is the twenty-third year that we have issued a Farm and Garden Seed Annual. In the early days it could only be classed as a seed catalogue but each year we have tried to make the book more and more useful to the farmer and gardener. More detailed descriptions have been added; cultural information together with suggestions as to uses and nutritional values of vegetable varieties have been included; rates of seeding and our personal experiences in growing vegetables, grains, and flowers are explained.

All these services have made our Farm and Garden Seed Annual a valuable textbook for use on the farm, the garden and in high school agricultural classes. It is a book that is not discarded after the seed order is placed but is used throughout the growing season.

We wish that we could meet all of you personally but as this is impossible we have tried to make our Farm and Garden Seed Annual a live book in which you will meet us and our organization and in which we can tell you of our program to produce the best in farm and garden seeds for you.

Very truly yours,

Joe Robson
Orson Robson

Good Seed Is The Best Buy



Have you set those asparagus roots yet? If not, this is the year to do it. Asparagus is the first vegetable from the garden in the Spring; requires very little care and a planting lasts for years. Our rich glacial soil grows especially fine, healthy roots that produce big crops of large, tender shoots.

ASPARAGUS

*Vitamins A b C G

1 oz. of seed should produce 250 roots
50 roots are sufficient for a family of four
9,000 roots will plant 1 acre

We usually speak of an asparagus bed; however, for the family garden a row or two along one side is preferable to a bed. The roots should be set 12 to 15 inches apart in a trench 8 to 10 inches deep and wide enough so the roots can be spread out evenly around the crown. Cover with 2 inches of soil and pack tightly. Gradually fill the trench as the plants grow. Rotted manure or fertilizer may be used in the bottom of trench. Rows should be 4 feet apart.

Most people prefer to set roots; but roots can be grown from seed in one year. Sow the seed early in the Spring as it requires 4 to 6 weeks to come up. A few radish seeds sowed with the asparagus will mark the rows and aid in cultivating.

The only serious pest is the asparagus beetle. This can be controlled by dusting with Rotenone as long as asparagus is cut. Later DDT may be used. (See page 36).

Weeds may be controlled in the asparagus row by applications of salt but we suggest that you top-dress the asparagus as soon as weeds appear, with Aero Cyanamid. (See page 35). Aero Cyanamid not only controls weeds but adds nitrogen to the soil.

***5 SENECA WASHINGTON:** A new strain of Washington developed on our farms by selecting high producing plants of Mary Washington, testing these for yield, size of shoot, and uniformity. From these a male and female were chosen as the best in the group and crossed to produce Seneca Washington. Seneca Washington is very vigorous and apparently is as resistant to disease as its parents. The shoots are large, green with purple compact tips.

SEED: Pkt. 25 cts.; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00; 1lb. \$10.00.

SENECA WASHINGTON ROOTS

No. 1, ONE YEAR ROOTS: (Weight about 75 lbs. per 1,000). Doz. \$1.20; 50 roots \$3.00; 100 roots \$5.00, prepaid; 500 roots \$15.50; 1,000 roots \$30.00, not prepaid.

Market growers who order in larger amounts than are quoted in this catalogue, should write for special quantity prices.

7 MARY WASHINGTON: The most popular strain of the Washington variety. Produces high quality asparagus. Very resistant to rust. Stems green with purple compact tips.

SEED: Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; 1lb. \$2.15; 10 lbs. \$21.00.

MARY WASHINGTON ROOTS

No. 1, ONE YEAR ROOTS: (Weight about 75 lbs. per 1,000). Doz. \$1.10; 50 roots \$2.80; 100 roots \$4.80, prepaid; 500 roots \$14.50; 1,000 roots \$28.00, not prepaid.

GARDEN STAKES

Excellent for marking rows where seed has been sown, these smooth, painted, wooden stakes are of best quality. 10 inches long; $\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide. **Bundle of 25, 50 cts.; 250, \$3.50; 1,000, \$10.40, prepaid.**

*Capital letters (A) indicate that the vegetable contains a relatively high amount of that vitamin; small letters (a) indicate a limited amount of the vitamin.

★Indicates Best Home Garden Varieties

Our Seed Is Tested

BEANS

Beans should be planted after danger of frost and when the soil is fairly warm. Plant beans in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. apart, 1 inch deep and 2 inches apart in the row. Snap beans will give a continuous supply if planted every two weeks up to July 1st or 10th.

Late years the seed-corn maggot has been the cause of many poor stands of beans. This is a tiny maggot that lives in the soil and eats the first leaves as the bean sprouts with the result that the bean plant does not come up or is so damaged that it does not grow normally. Shallow planting in warm, moist soil insures a quick come-up and a minimum amount of damage.

A tiny insect known as thrip sometimes feeds on the young bean leaves turning them brown. Thrip can easily be controlled by dusting with DDT (see page 36). Later you may have to dust with Rotenone for the Mexican bean beetle.

GREEN BUSH SNAP BEANS

Vitamins a b c g

Pkt. will plant 20 ft. row

A 50 ft. row per person is usually sufficient for both table and canning
1 lb. will plant 150 ft. row; 60 lbs. will plant 1 acre

Our tastes are to a great extent governed by habit. Mother always liked wax beans better than green ones because when she was a girl on the farm, the yellow wax was the common snap bean or as it was known then—"string bean". Times and varieties have changed. The strings have disappeared and green beans have largely taken the place of the wax varieties. There is a very good reason for this; the best green varieties are more tender, thicker-fleshed, and bear heavier crops than their yellow cousins.

The most popular variety in the home garden is Tendergreen. It is excellent for canning, freezing, and fresh on the table. Tendergreen is also being used more and more by the market grower, canners, and commercial freezers. Long Tendergreen has met with favor on account of its added length but is thought by some not to yield as well as Tendergreen.

Asgrow Black Valentine, Bountiful, Streamliner, and Plentiful are primarily shipping varieties although they are at times used by the canners and market gardeners. Asgrow Black Valentine, Streamliner, and Plentiful are better quality than Bountiful. Asgrow Black Valentine, producing oval pods, will usually sell on either a round or flat-podded market. Bountiful is still very popular as a market bean, not on account of quality, but because it holds up better in shipment than most other varieties. Plentiful is a better quality bean and is replacing Bountiful in some sections. Streamliner with its 10 inch pods is very appealing to the eye but we have found that many of the pods are set so near the ground that they are apt to be spattered with dirt in wet weather.

***20 TENDERGREEN:** 56 days. 65 seeds per oz. Plants large and productive. Pods 6 inches long, round, fleshy, dark green, stringless, and of fine quality. Seed mottled buff and purple. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 15 lbs. \$4.20; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

21 LONG TENDERGREEN: 56 days. 65 seeds per oz. Pods 7 inches long, round, fleshy, stringless. As fine quality as Tendergreen. Seed mottled buff and purple. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 15 lbs. \$4.65; 100 lbs. \$27.00.

22 ASGROW BLACK VALENTINE: 53 days. 81 seeds per oz. Plants large, erect, prolific. Pods $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, oval, nearly straight, dark green, stringless, good quality. Seed oval, solid black. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 15 lbs. \$4.05; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

23 BOUNTIFUL: 51 days. 65 seeds per oz. Plants medium size; pods $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, broad, flat, light green color, slightly fibrous, only fair quality. Seed straw color. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 15 lbs. \$3.90; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

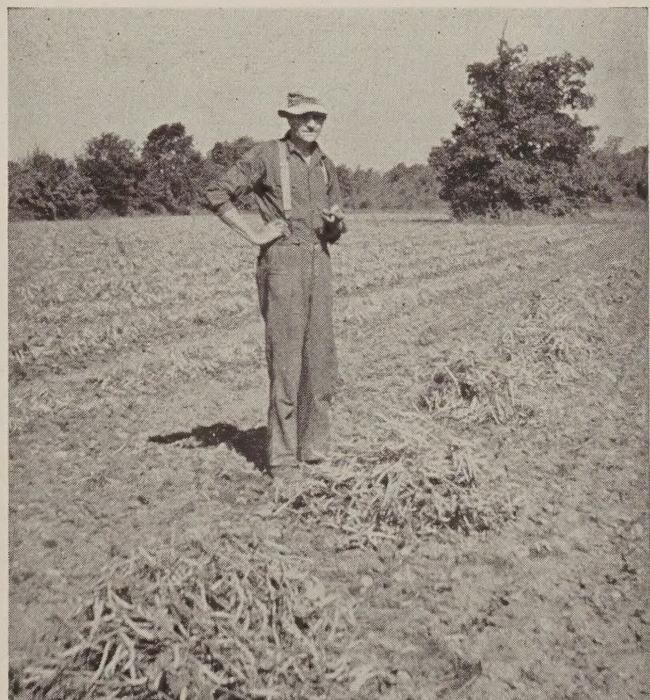
24 STREAMLINER: 50 days. 65 seeds per oz. Plants upright, sturdy; pods 7 to 8 inches long, slim, flat, light green, stringless but only fair quality. Seed white. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 15 lbs. \$4.80; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

*

"It takes Robson Seed Quality to put the garden in gardening."
May 4, 1946

Allen L. Bates,
R. 1, Pine City, N. Y.

25 PLENTIFUL: 53 days. 70 seeds per oz. Plants large, sturdy. Pods 7 inches long, flat, a little darker than Bountiful, stringless and far better quality. Seed black. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 15 lbs. \$4.05; 100 lbs. \$24.00.



"Jim" Yoemans is rightly proud of this crop of Tendergreen beans. Our conditions this past year were ideal for the production of seed beans and we are fortunate to have a good supply of all varieties of high quality seed.

Eat More Vegetables

YELLOW BUSH SNAP BEANS

Vitamins a b c g

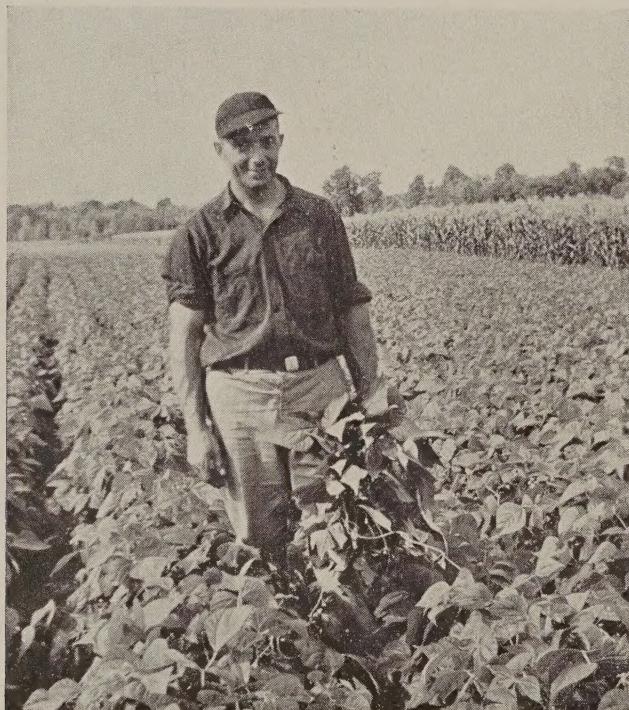
Pkt. will plant 20 ft. row

1 lb. will plant 150 ft. row

60 lbs. will plant 1 acre

(A 50 ft. row per person is usually sufficient)

Our choice of yellow snap beans for the garden is Pencil Pod Black Wax; however, Round Pod Kidney Wax is a close second choice. They are the two principal canning and freezing wax varieties, although Sensation is popular in some sections. Our experience is that Sensation Wax will produce over a longer period than any of the other varieties. Unrivaled is a beautiful flat-podded bean and is the one to grow if you like pickled beans.



This field of Pencil Pod Black Wax yielded over 40 bushels of seed per acre. To produce quality seed we take care to follow a long rotation, isolate our fields, use only disease free seed and go over the fields very carefully several times for off-type plants. This is what George Oswald is doing in this picture.

DRY BEANS FOR BAKING

Vitamins B G

Baked beans are a standard dish in the Northern States. No early Boston family felt the week was complete without Boston baked beans and brown bread. The pea or navy bean has always been considered the best for baked beans and Michelite is the finest variety of this class.

The red kidney may also be used for baking, some people prefer it, but its main use is in the preparation of Spanish dishes that have become so popular.

50 CERTIFIED MICHELITE (Michi-leet): 90 days. 150 seeds per oz. Pkt. will plant 50 ft. row. Plants small with short runners; three to four days earlier than Robust and resistant to Mosaic. Beans are small, white, smooth and very uniform in size and shape. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 15 lbs. \$3.90; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

51 CALIFORNIA RED KIDNEY: 100 days. 60 seeds per oz. Pkt. will plant 20 ft. row. Plants large, thrifty and runnerless. Pods $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. Beans large, red, kidney shaped. California grown seed is free from blight. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 15 lbs. \$3.90; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

27 ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX: (also known as Brittle Wax) 62 days. 78 seeds per oz. Plants large, erect, medium green, vigorous and productive. Pods 6 inches long, round, very slightly curved, deeply creasebacked, fleshy, medium yellow, stringless and very good flavor. Seed white with black eye. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 15 lbs. \$4.95; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

28 SENSATION WAX: 55 days. 107 seeds per oz. Plants medium size and erect. Pods $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, round, slimmer than Brittle Wax, deep golden yellow and straight. Seed white with brown eye. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 15 lbs. \$4.80; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

29 UNRIVALLED: 52 days. 145 seeds per oz. Plants dwarf, erect and stocky. Pods 5 inches long, fairly straight, thick-flat, light yellow, stringless when young but somewhat coarse in texture. Seed golden brown. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 15 lbs. \$4.80; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

***26 PENCIL POD BLACK WAX:** 59 days. 88 seeds per oz. Plants large, stocky, vigorous, and productive. Pods 6 inches long, round, slightly curved, fleshy, golden yellow, tender, stringless and excellent flavor. Seed solid black. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 15 lbs. \$4.65; 100 lbs. \$27.00.

SHELL BEANS

Vitamins B G

Pkt. will plant 30 ft. row
1 lb. will plant 150 ft. row
60 lbs. will plant 1 acre

Seneca Horticultural is used as a green shell bean to be eaten fresh, canned or frozen. Some of our foreign population remove the outside of the green bean and fry the cotyledons in olive oil.

***60 SENECA HORTICULTURAL:** 60 days. 66 seeds per oz. A new early strain of Horticultural or Cranberry bean. Plant upright, thrifty, without runners. Pods $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, heavily splashed with carmine. Seeds large, pinkish-buff, mottled with red. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 15 lbs. \$5.10.

USE ROTENONE TO CONTROL MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE. DDT NOT EFFECTIVE AGAINST THIS PEST.

30 LBS. OR OVER OF BEANS MAY BE FIGURED AT THE 100 LB. PRICE

Get Vitamins Cheaper

BUSH LIMA BEANS

Vitamins a B C G

Large seeded Varieties: Pkt. will sow 10 ft. row
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will sow 35 ft. row
200 lbs. will plant 1 acre

($\frac{1}{3}$ this amount of seed is required if small seeded limas are used)

Lima beans in most sections are a gamble. Some years they yield heavy crops while other years the yield is very disappointing. This seems to be governed by the weather at time of blossoming. Fordhook 242 has yielded better for us than either Fordhook or Burpees; Baby Potato has also given us good crops. The lima is larger than other bean seed and requires more moisture to start germination and get it through the ground. While it is not necessary to place each bean with the eye down, we suggest that you see that the seed is placed in close contact with moist soil.

*40 FORDHOOK U. S. 242: 75 days. 25 seeds per oz. Plants a little larger and more vigorous than Fordhook. Large straight pods contain three to four plump, thick, oval beans a trifle smaller than Fordhook but of finest quality. Seed white with tinge of green. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 15 lbs. \$5.10; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

41 FORDHOOK: 75 days. 22 seeds per oz. Plants large and vigorous. Pods 5 inches long, straight to recurved containing three to five thick, plump beans. Seed greenish white. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 15 lbs. \$4.90; 100 lbs. \$29.00.

42 BURPEE'S: 75 days. 20 seeds per oz. Plants compact, erect, and runnerless. Pods $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long with 3 to 5 large flat beans. Seed creamy white. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 15 lbs. \$4.80; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

POLE BEANS

Vitamins B G

A woven wire fence makes an ideal support for pole beans, or you can use poles. Another way is to set posts at each end of the row; between them run a wire 4 to 5 ft. above the ground and another just above the row. Stout string run up and down between the wires will act as a support for the beans. If rows are long, additional posts may be required.

Many find that Early Leviathan Limas, blossoming over a longer period, yield much better than the bush limas.

Kentucky Wonder is probably the best known of any pole snap bean but we like Scotia better. It produces a smoother, straighter pod and holds in edible condition longer.

*70 EARLY LEVIATHAN LIMA: 79 days. 25 seeds per oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will sow 30 ft. row. Vine vigorous, strong climber, 6-7 ft. Pods 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, straight and containing 5 to 6 large, flat beans. Seed dull white. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 15 lbs. \$4.80; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

71 KENTUCKY WONDER SNAP BEAN (Old Homestead): 65 days. 80 seeds per oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will sow 100 ft. row. Vine vigorous, 5 ft. Pods $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, round, curved, silver green, stringless when young. Seed jet black. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 15 lbs. \$4.90; 100 lbs. \$29.00.

*72 SCOTIA SNAP BEAN: 72 days. 84 seeds per oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will sow 100 ft. row. Vine $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft., very hardy; pods 7 inches long, round, smooth, green, tender, and of distinctive flavor. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 15 lbs. \$5.10; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

*43 BABY POTATO: 70 days. 68 seeds per oz. Plants larger and more thrifty than Henderson. Pods $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long with three to four small, thick, bright green beans per pod. Seed white. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 15 lbs. \$4.80; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

44 HENDERSON: 65 days. 90 seeds per oz. Plants 16 inches high, erect and runnerless. Pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, flat, dark green, containing three to four small, flat, oval beans. Seed creamy white. This is the "Butter Bean" of the South and the canned "Baby Lima". Seed white. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 15 lbs. \$4.20; 100 lbs. \$25.00.



Kentucky Wonder is a strong climber and a fine quality bean. Barbara Enos is here ready to tell you all the advantages of pole snap beans—they are easier to pick, yield over a longer period, and most people think that they are better quality than the bush type. A little more work but we believe you will find that it pays.

*

"About eight or ten years ago I bought Golden Cross Bantam corn from you for my kitchen garden. Your strain was so fine that I have never ventured to try any other."

March 26, 1946

Mark A. Phinney
Port Townsend, Washington

Edible Soy Beans - High In Protein



If you haven't tried edible soy beans, you should. They are much like lima beans in flavor and richness and you are much more sure of a crop. Try a row in your garden this year.

EDIBLE SOY BEANS

Vitamins a B G

Pkt. will plant 30 ft. row
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. will plant 100 ft. row

For many centuries the soy bean has been an important food of Northern China. The soy bean is high in protein and makes an excellent substitute for meat. During the past few years edible varieties have been developed suitable for our climate and taste. Edible soy beans are shelled and cooked as green beans in same manner as limas. Soaking the pods for a few minutes in boiling water makes shelling much easier.

*HOKKAIDO: 93 days. Plant erect, 30 in. high. Pods arranged thickly along main stem. Beans large, medium dark green, oval in the green edible stage; round, yellowish when ripe. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 15 lbs. \$5.25; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

TABLE BEETS

Vitamins b c g

Pkt. will sow 20 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row
8-10 lbs. will sow 1 acre

Beets can be sowed as early as the soil can be worked or they can be started inside and transplanted as soon as you can get on the ground. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. Thin seedlings to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches depending on what size beets are wanted. For continuous harvest, plant at three week intervals to August 1st.

If you are planning on canning beets, better use Detroit Dark Red. The color is more uniform throughout the beet. If you want a bunching or table beet, Early Wonder or Crosby are desirable. In some localities where the beet tops are used for greens, Green Top Bunching is used extensively. Beets for greens are usually grown in the greenhouse during the Winter months.

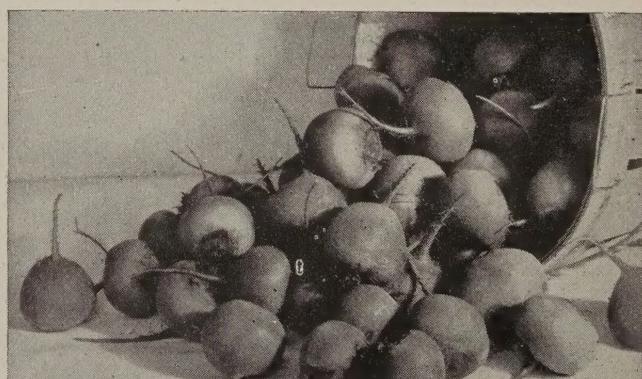
*100 DETROIT DARK RED: 68 days. Tops tall, leaves green tinged with red. Roots globe-shaped, symmetrical with small collar and taproot. Interior color deep blood-red without white areas or rings. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$14.85; 100 lbs. \$135.00.

101 EARLY WONDER (Tall top strain): 65 days. Tall, upright, green tops tinged with red. Roots flattened globe shape with small collar and taproot. Interior color deep crimson-red zoned with a lighter shade. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$14.00; 100 lbs. \$133.00.

102 CROSBY: 60 days. Tops short but strong. Roots flattened globe shape with small collar and taproot. Interior color bright vermillion-red with lighter zoning. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$14.00; 100 lbs. \$133.00.

104 BEETS FOR GREENS: A rapid growing, large topped variety especially suited to the production of beet greens. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$12.00; 100 lbs. \$110.00.

103 GREEN TOP BUNCHING: 60 days. Tops medium size, grayish green that does not turn red or brown in Fall. Roots round, smooth, slightly flattened when mature. Flesh bright blood-red with distinct light zoning; finer and less fibre than most bunching beets. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$13.00; 100 lbs. \$124.00.



Detroit Dark Red Beets are best for canning.

Grow Broccoli For Freezing

BROCCOLI

Vitamins A b C G

Pkt. should produce 150 plants
1 oz. should produce 2,000 plants
Seed hot water treated

If started in greenhouse or hot bed April 1st and transplanted into open ground, broccoli will be ready for use the first week in July. Later plantings can be made in the open ground and either transplanted or thinned to 24 inches in the row. Rows should be 3 feet apart. Some seasons aphids are rather troublesome, especially on early crops. We think best quality heads are produced from seed sown about June 1st.

DeCicco is reported to be especially desirable for quick freezing. The center head should be cut out early. If this is done the side branches will develop larger and more uniform heads. You will have to watch broccoli for cabbage worms. These can be controlled by the use of DDT before the plants head, and Rotenone from then on.

120 DeCICCO: 60 days. Plants medium tall, light green and very productive. Heads cylindrical, compact, many formed on side branches. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts.; oz. 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$7.50.

***121 ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING:** 70 days. Plants 3 to 4 ft. high, branching and vigorous. Center head large and compact. Fewer but larger side heads formed than on DeCicco. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45 cts.; oz. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.10; 1 lb. \$6.50.



More and more gardeners are finding how easy it is to grow broccoli and how good it is to eat. Also, broccoli is one of the most satisfactory vegetables for home freezing. It really seems to taste better out of the locker than fresh from the garden.

COLLARDS

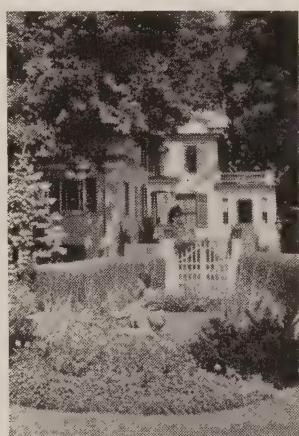
Vitamins A B C G

Pkt. should produce 400 plants
1 oz. should produce 3,000 plants
Seed hot water treated

A loose-leaved plant of the cabbage family used for greens. Very popular in the South. Can be used late in the season; frost improves quality. We suggest that only the tender center leaves be used, although the whole plant is fairly edible. Sow in 36 inch rows. Thin to 15 inches. Use DDT or Rotenone for worms and thrips.

***165 GEORGIA:** 90 days. Plant 2 to 3 ft. tall, erect and spreading. Forms a loose head of tender leaves. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.00.

THE COVER PICTURES



Seneca Chief is our newest hybrid corn. Everyone who has eaten it remarks "It is the best sweet corn I have ever tasted". We think Seneca Chief merits a place on the cover along with Barbara who is one of the local high school girls who helped us on the farms last Summer.

The flower garden is one of the finest in Penn Yan, N. Y., and complements the beautiful old brick mansion in the background. Mrs. William Fox, the owner, very graciously posed for the picture. This, we feel, adds a personal touch that will be appreciated by all garden lovers.

"We've eaten our first frozen corn-on-the-cob—good old Seneca Chief and it tastes even sweeter than fresh. We had a good corn season. The Seneca Chief made a big hit. Please save us seed for next year."

November 29, 1946

Mrs. Niles M. Davies
Congers, N. Y.

Eat More Cabbage



"Yellows" is a problem in many of the older cabbage growing sections. Marion Market, being resistant to this disease, has largely taken the place of Copenhagen Market in these areas. This field shows very little worm damage and Joe Robson says "DDT has made it possible to easily control cabbage worms and thrip and produce quality heads that bring top prices."

CABBAGE

Vitamins b C g

Pkt. should produce 200 plants
Lb. should produce 25,000 plants
Seed hot water treated

For early crops of early varieties, seed may be sown inside from February 15th to March 15th. For the main crop, the seed should be sown in the open April 15th to May 15th. Transplanting distances should vary from 18 to 24 inches in the row, depending on the size of the mature heads. Rows should be 30 to 36 inches apart.

The earliest market and home garden cabbage is Golden Acre. This is closely followed by Early Copenhagen after which come Early Seneca, Marion Market, Chieftain Savoy and latest of all Danish Ballhead. Large Late Copenhagen, Glory of Enkhuizen, and Wisconsin Allseason are too large for most markets but are used for sauerkraut. Early Seneca and Marion Market are grown both for market and kraut. Early Seneca produces a solid green head of market size that, if left in the field, will put on size and weight without splitting and make a large, ripe head suitable for kraut.

Danish Ballhead is the storage cabbage of the North. It is tough and not as sweet as the early varieties but keeps better in storage. The red or purple varieties are largely used for cole slaw, salads, and pickled cabbage. We recommend that you try Chieftain Savoy for a late cabbage. Savoy cabbage has a fine flavor and is excellent both cooked and in salads.

The important insect pests of cabbage are worms, thrips, and aphids. DDT dust controls worms and thrips. Black Leaf 40 kills aphids.

EARLY VARIETIES

***640 GOLDEN ACRE:** 65 days from time of setting plants to maturity. Plant small with few outer leaves and short stem. Heads round, firm, commonly 6 inches in diameter and weight about 3 lbs. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$5.50; 5 lbs. \$26.25.

641 SPECIAL GOLDEN ACRE: 63 days. A special selected early strain of Golden Acre that is bred to meet the demands of the most particular market garden trade. Heads are very uniform in size, shape and time of maturity. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.10; 1 lb. \$7.00; 5 lbs. \$33.50.

642 EARLY COPENHAGEN MARKET: 75 days. Plant small size, short stemmed and compact allowing close planting. Heads round, firm, 3 to 5 lbs. and of excellent quality. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; 1 lb. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$21.25.

643 ROBSON EARLY SENECA: 75 days. Plant large, spreading, with short stem. Forms solid 4 to 6 lb. round heads suitable for fresh market or if left will continue to grow with a minimum of splitting to 8 to 10 lb. heads suitable for kraut. Ribs are narrow and flesh is tender and sweet. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$23.75.

MIDSEASON VARIETIES

644 LARGE LATE COPENHAGEN: 90 days. Plant large, spreading. Heads round, solid, weighing 10 to 12 lbs. when mature. Large Late Copenhagen is primarily a "kraut" variety, being too large for the fresh market. Requires fairly long season to mature. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.70; 1 lb. \$5.25; 5 lbs. \$25.00.

645 GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN: 85 days. Plant a little smaller and earlier than Large Late Copenhagen. Head round, very solid, weighs 8 to 10 lbs. The standard "kraut" cabbage in areas where yellows is not a factor. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.70; 1 lb. \$5.25; 5 lbs. \$25.00.

Rich In Vitamin C



Robson Early Seneca is adapted to both the shipping market and the Sauerkraut factory. Heads are solid when of a size for the market and do not tend to split as they grow larger. H. J. Gibson of Stanley, N. Y., grew a head of Robson Early Seneca last Fall that weighed 27½ pounds, but they don't usually grow as large as that. If you can use an all-purpose early cabbage, try Robson Early Seneca.

YELLOWS RESISTANT VARIETIES

These varieties have been bred for resistance to the cabbage disease known as yellows. They do not produce quite as uniform heads as the other cabbage varieties and we only advise their use where soil is known to be infected with yellows.

654 YELLOWS RESISTANT GOLDEN ACRE: 65 days. A Golden Acre type from Denmark into which yellows resistance has been bred. Plant small and compact. Head medium small, round and fairly uniform. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.10; lb. \$7.00; 5 lbs. \$33.50.

***655 MARION MARKET:** 80 days. A resistant Copenhagen Market maturing between Early Copenhagen and Large Late Copenhagen. The most uniform of the yellows resistant varieties. Plant medium size; head resembles Copenhagen but is larger, weighing 4 to 8 lbs. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.70; lb. \$5.25; 5 lbs. \$25.00.

656 WISCONSIN ALLSEASON: 95 days. Plant large and spreading. Head large, deep, flat, weighing 9 to 10 lbs. One of the latest maturing so-called "Domestic" varieties. Largely used for "kraut". Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.70; lb. \$5.25; 5 lbs. \$25.00.

RED AND PURPLE VARIETIES

646 RED ACRE: 74 days. Plant small, compact, short-stemmed. Heads 3 to 5 lbs., deep red, round and solid but not as uniform in size and shape as it might be. Early and holds well without splitting. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.10; lb. \$7.00; 5 lbs. \$33.50.

647 MAMMOTH ROCK RED: 100 days. Plant large and vigorous. Head round to slightly flattened, 7 to 8 lbs. Color deep purplish red. Used for pickling and cole slaw. A fairly good storage variety. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$5.50; 5 lbs. \$26.25.

648 RED DANISH BALLHEAD: 100 days. Smaller plant than Mammoth Red Rock; stem medium length; heads 4 to 6 lbs., round, flattened at top, solid, purplish-red. Excellent storage variety. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.80; lb. \$6.00; 5 lbs. \$28.75.

LATE VARIETIES

***649 ROBSON DANISH BALLHEAD:** 100 days. Our special strain of Danish Ballhead bred on our farms in New York State especially for New York and adjoining states. Plant vigorous, medium short-stem. Head round, slightly flattened at top, weighs 4 to 6 lbs., very solid and stores exceptionally well. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.80; lb. \$6.00; 5 lbs. \$28.75.

650 DANISH BALLHEAD: 100 days. A very good short-stem Danish Ballhead but not as uniform as our special strain. This is not seed of our own growing. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$21.25.

651 PENN STATE BALLHEAD: 110 days. A very uniform strain of Danish Ballhead developed by Dr. C. E. Meyers of Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture. Plant medium size with short stem. Heads are flattened globe shape and very solid. Penn State is a little later than Robson Danish Ballhead and under unfavorable growing conditions is inclined to produce small heads. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.70; lb. \$5.25; 5 lbs. \$25.00.

***653 CHIEFTAIN SAVOY:** 90 days. Plant medium size, short-stemmed and compact. Heads medium large, thick, flat, rounded on top, flat at base, much more firm than other savoyed varieties. The leaves of the head are heavily wrinkled or savoyed. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$23.75.

All our Cabbage and Cauliflower Seed is hot water treated according to specifications of the N. Y. S. College of Agriculture. This treatment protects against seed borne diseases such as black rot which was so prevalent last season.

"Last Spring we ordered Certified Golden Cross Bantam corn from which we raised a grand crop of the finest corn in this section (so they tell us) and we want to thank you for this good seed corn which played no small part in the harvesting of a fine crop.

"The hotels at Chautauqua bought our corn in preference to all others and over and over again told us it was the finest corn they had ever served, and our customers came back again and again for more."

November 14, 1946

Herman W. Kottman,
Serenity Lodge, Ashville, N. Y.

Sow Tendersweet In Home Garden

CARROTS

Vitamins A b c g
Pkt. will sow 25 ft. row
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will sow 200 ft. row
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. will sow 1 acre

To produce long, smooth carrots, the soil must be loose, free from stones and worked deep. Carrot seed is small and should be sown shallow, preferably after a rain. Sow seed thinly as carrots should be thinned to 2-3 inches. Rows may be from 12 to 30 inches apart depending on type of tool used in cultivation. Carrots may be sown from early Spring to July 15th.

Red Cored Chantenay and Long Chantenay are canning, baby food, and soup varieties. Hutchinson is a large variety grown chiefly in New England and Long Island. Imperator is the long, slender carrot from California. Under most conditions it is rather disappointing when grown in the East. Nantes, Morse's Bunching, and Supreme Half Long are the best for bunching, with Tendersweet leading as a garden variety.

Most commercial carrot growers are now controlling weeds by spraying with dry-cleaning solution. Insects are usually not a serious factor in growing carrots.



Red Cored Chantenay is the standard carrot variety for the canner and soup manufacturer. Jane Austin helped Saturdays on their farm last Fall to harvest the carrot crop; incidentally, many girls and boys of Jane's age made real money topping carrots. Carrots do not grow as smooth on this rather heavy soil as on sand or muck but usually keep better in storage.

***140 NANTES:** 68 days. Tops small but strong. Roots bright orange, 6 to 7 inches long, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, cylindrical, stump-rooted. Flesh bright orange, sweet and tender. Core inconspicuous. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$25.50.

141 MORSE'S BUNCHING: 77 days. Tops short, strong and well suited to bunching. Roots 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 8 inches long, almost cylindrical, shoulder rounded, and stump-rooted. Flesh bright orange. 75% to 80% coreless. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.35; 10 lbs. \$21.15.

142 RED CORED CHANTENAY: 70 days. Tops tall and strong. Roots deep reddish-orange, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick at shoulder, tapered, stump-rooted. The core is almost the same color as the flesh which gives it the name Red Cored. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$20.00.

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"This year I ordered practically all my garden seeds of your firm and found them very satisfactory both for market sales and for exhibition."

December 10, 1946

Milton B. Sisson,
Almond, N. Y.

143 LONG CHANTENAY: 70 days. Similar to Red Cored Chantenay but about one inch longer and only 75% red cored. This added length means more tonnage per acre and adds to the attractiveness of the carrot as a market variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$20.00.

144 IMPERATOR: 77 days. Tops medium length and strong. Roots slightly tapered 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches across shoulder by 8 inches long. Flesh is fine-grained and tender. Requires loose soil to develop long, smooth roots. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$21.00.

145 SUPREME HALF LONG: 75 days. An improved Danvers Half Long. Roots 6 to 7 inches long, about 2 inches in diameter at the shoulder tapering to a half stump. Exterior smooth and of excellent color. Flesh tender, sweet and of fine flavor. Core small and of the same deep color as the flesh. A fine bunching variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$21.00.

146 HUTCHINSON: 80 days. A very large carrot grown mainly in New England and on Long Island. Root 10 to 12 inches long by two inches in diameter at shoulder, nearly cylindrical. Roots deep orange with green shoulder. Flesh is deep orange. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.35; 10 lbs. \$21.15.

***147 TENDERSWEET:** 70 days. A high quality home and market garden variety. Root 8 to 10 inches long, tapering slightly from a 2 inch shoulder to a blunt end. Skin is smooth and rich orange-scarlet in color. Flesh fine-grained, tender, orange in color including core. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$25.50.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Vitamins A b C g
Pkt. should produce 150 plants
1 oz. should produce 2,000 plants
Seed hot water treated

Grown chiefly as a Fall crop. If grown in Summer, the plant is apt to go to seed before heading. Sow seeds from July 1st to August 1st in rows 18 to 24 inches apart. Thin seedlings to 15 inches apart.

***670 CHIHILI:** 75 days. A tall, sure heading variety. The outer dark green leaves enclose a tapering 18 inch head. The head is very compact, white tinted with green, crisp and sweet. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.50.

Cauliflower Seed Hot Water Treated

CAULIFLOWER

Vitamins b C g

Pkt. should produce 50 plants
1 oz. should produce 1,000 plants
Seed hot water treated

For an early crop, sow inside February 15th to March 15th. Transplant into flats and put out in field in 3 ft. rows 24 to 28 inches in the row. For late crop, sow seed out-of-doors in middle of May and transplant into field about July 1st. As soon as heads begin to form, draw the leaves over and tie them together for protection against rain and sun.

Super Snowball is only used for the early crop and does well only under certain conditions. Snowball, Perfected Strain, Improved Holland Erfurt, and Snowdrift are grown for the main crop. In some areas one variety is favored while in another area one of the others predominates. We suggest that you plant the one that is commonly grown in your area.

Worms and thrip are controlled on cauliflower with DDT.

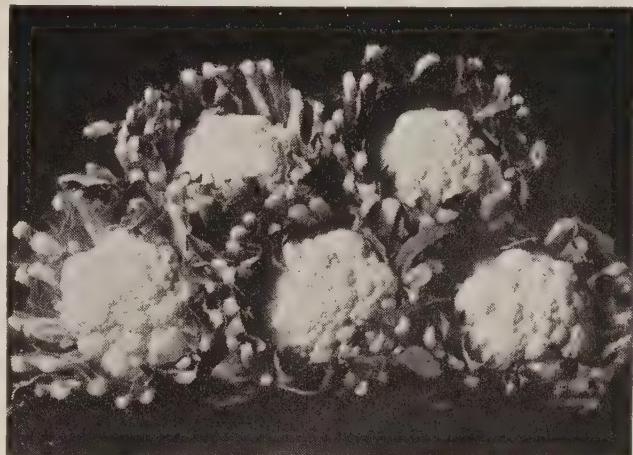
170 SUPER SNOWBALL: 57 days. Plants medium height with waved, crumpled leaves that bend outward at tips. Inner leaves cover the head well. Heads of good depth, solid, ivory white, and of fine quality. Only suitable for areas having a short growing season. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$3.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$11.50; lb. \$40.00.

***171 SNOWBALL PERFECTED STRAIN:** 70 days. The old standard variety for the main crop in the Northeast. This strain is probably planted more widely than any other. The heads are uniformly shaped, white and compact. Perfected strains produce an abundance of long leaves close to the head which makes it largely self protecting. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90 cts.; oz. \$3.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$10.00; lb. \$35.00.

172 IMPROVED HOLLAND ERFURT: 67 days. A very popular variety in Eastern New York. Plants medium height and thrifty. Heads large, exceptionally white, well protected by inner folding leaves. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90 cts.; oz. \$3.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$10.00; lb. \$35.00.

*

"Your corn last year was the best we ever tasted."
March 1, 1946
Rev. Ronald Rowat,
44 Washington Street, Malone, N. Y.



Snowdrift Cauliflower grows upright with plenty of leaves to protect the head and make tying easy. 1947 should be the year to grow cauliflower as high prices usually follow a year of extremely cheap cauliflower.

173 SNOWDRIFT OR WHITE MOUNTAIN: 67 days. Very similar to Improved Holland Erfurt. Plants are sturdy with large leaves. Heads large, deep, closely packed and pure white. This variety is well named. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90 cts.; oz. \$3.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$10.00; lb. \$35.00.

CELERY

Vitamins b c g

Pkt. should produce 200 plants
1 oz. should produce 10,000 plants

For early crop, sow indoors February 1st to March 1st and transplant in open after danger of hard frosts. For late crop, sow seed out-of-doors April 1st to May 1st and transplant 4 to 6 inches apart in 24 to 28 inch rows. When fully grown, blanch with boards, earth or paper.

The whole plant may be taken up in the late Fall, packed in a box with soil around roots and stored in the cellar. An occasional light watering will keep the celery in good condition well into Winter.

Cornell 19 and Golden Plume are now the most popular of yellow celeries although some still prefer the old Golden Self Blanching. The shipments of green celery from California have done much to educate us to Salt Lake or Utah. We prefer this variety over the yellow varieties. It is more meaty, less stringy than the yellow kinds.

***180 CORNELL 19:** 100 days. An early, easy blanching strain of outstanding quality. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 inches to the joint with an over-all height of 24 to 25 inches. Hearts long and comparatively full. Stems thick, rounded and of smooth texture. Highly resistant to fusarium yellows. Pkt. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90 cts.; oz. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.25; lb. \$17.50.

181 GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING, Dwarf Old Strain: 90 days. Plant heavy, compact, full-hearted, 22 inches tall. Stalks 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long. Blanches to handsome golden yellow color. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$1.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.40; lb. \$12.00.

182 GOLDEN PLUME or WONDERFUL: New tall strain. 85 days. Plant 24 to 26 inches tall with stems 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long. Hearts full. This new tall strain retains earliness and ease of blanching of original strain and is better adapted to the standard crate. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$1.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.40; lb. \$12.00.

***183 SALT LAKE or UTAH** (best green celery): 125 days. Plant is large, erect, height 26-28 inches. Leaves are dark green and deeply cut. Edible stems usually 8 to 10 inches long are numerous, of medium width, thick, crisp and of fine quality. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$1.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.40; lb. \$12.00.

Seneca Dawn Best Early Hybrid



High quality hybrid sweet corn is based on careful breeding but this must be followed by painstaking details in the production of seed. The tassels must be removed almost daily through the crossing season from the seed plants so as to be sure the ears will be fertilized by the male pollen. Crews of high school and college girls do this under careful supervision on our 700 acres of hybrid corn.

HYBRID SWEET CORN

Vitamins a b c G

Plant after danger of frost, either in hills 30 to 36 inches apart and 3 to 4 seeds per hill or in rows 30 to 36 inches apart and 9 to 12 inches apart in the row. Golden Cross and Seneca Chief are very vigorous growers and seem to do better in rows than hills.

The early varieties may be planted closer in the row than the larger growing hybrids. It does no harm to plant different varieties of yellow corn together. They will cross, but this will not materially affect the quality of this year's crop.

More and more people each year are finding how much better hybrid sweet corn yields; how much more uniform the ears are; and what fine quality is found in our better hybrids. We specialize in the breeding of hybrid yellow sweet corn. Thousands of crosses are made each Summer. These are scientifically tested the next year for quality, productiveness and many other factors that make a sweet corn desirable for canning, freezing, or fresh corn on the table. Only if one of these proves to be outstandingly better than hybrids already on the market is it saved for further testing. This breeding of hybrids is a long and painstaking process. Seneca Chief, our new, high quality hybrid, required over ten years of development and testing before it was ready for distribution.

We recommend that the home or market gardener plant Seneca Dawn, Seneca Golden, and either Seneca Chief or Golden Cross. The first planting should be made after danger of frost is past and should include all three varieties. Additional weekly plantings of Seneca Chief or Golden Cross may be made in the North up to about July 1st. This will furnish a continuous supply of corn throughout the season.

Seneca Dawn and Seneca Golden are early varieties but are not as good quality as Seneca Chief or Golden Cross Bantam. Seneca Chief is so outstanding in quality that it is by far the best for freezing and home canning.

Lincoln, Lee, Ioana produce a slightly larger ear than Golden Cross and Seneca Chief but are definitely inferior in quality. Ioana seems to withstand dry weather and light soil better than most varieties. Seneca Giant is only useful where a very large ear is desired with little thought to tenderness or sweetness.

EARLY HYBRIDS

***600 SENECA DAWN:** 65 days. 150 kernels per oz. A large eared extra early yellow hybrid developed by our breeding department. Stalks 4½ to 5 ft., strong, upright. Ears well up from the ground, 6½ inches long, 12 to 14 rows, medium yellow, fair quality kernels on large cob. Heavy husk gives good coverage to end of ear. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 40 cts.; 1 lb. 70 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 6 lbs. \$3.00; 12 lbs. \$5.65; 100 lbs. \$45.00.

601 SENECA "60": 62 days. 150 kernels per oz. This new hybrid is very prolific usually producing two and many times three ears per stalk. The stalk is 4 to 4½ feet tall. Ears 6 inches long, slender, 8 to 10 rowed. Kernels yellow, medium wide and fair quality. The earliest of all hybrids. Not resistant to wilt. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.15; 6 lbs. \$3.00; 12 lbs. \$5.35; 100 lbs. \$43.65.

602 SENECA 60 X C13: 65 days. 150 kernels per oz. A new wilt resistant hybrid for those sections where bacterial wilt is prevalent. The 4½ to 5 foot stalk is a vigorous grower. Ears 6½ inches long, 10 to 14 rows of yellow kernels of fair quality. A larger ear than Seneca "60" and only a few days later. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.15; 6 lbs. \$2.85; 12 lbs. \$5.35; 100 lbs. \$42.00.

***603 SENECA GOLDEN:** 72 days. 220 kernels per oz. Stalks 5½ feet tall and produce two marketable ears on practically every stalk. Ears nearly as large as Golden Cross and well filled clear to the tip. Kernels rich golden yellow and if harvested when ready are of excellent quality. Should not be used in the South where bacterial wilt is serious. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.15; 6 lbs. \$3.00; 12 lbs. \$5.50; 100 lbs. \$42.00.

Seneca Chief Highest Quality Hybrid

MIDSEASON HYBRIDS

***606 SENECA CHIEF:** 80 days. 160 kernels per oz. Plant sturdy, leafy, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft., producing one or two 9 inch, 12 rowed ears of delicious yellow corn. The kernels are narrow, deep and very tender. Seneca Chief is sweet and is one of the best flavored varieties that we have ever eaten. Resistant to bacterial wilt. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45 cts.; 1 lb. 75 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 6 lbs. \$3.60; 12 lbs. \$6.85; 100 lbs. \$50.00.

604 CARMELCROSS: 75 days. 220 kernels per oz. A second early yellow hybrid developed by the Connecticut Experiment Station for market and home garden. Stalk vigorous, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Ears 7 inches in length, slightly tapering. 12 to 14 rows, medium yellow color, quality good. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.15; 6 lbs. \$2.70; 12 lbs. \$5.10; 100 lbs. \$40.00.

605 MARCROSS C6 X 13: 76 days. 115 kernels per oz. An early midseason yellow hybrid developed by the Connecticut Experiment Station. Sturdy 5 ft. stalks resistant to bacterial wilt. Ears long, plump, abruptly tapering; 10-14 rowed, with light creamy-yellow kernel of fairly good quality. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.15; 6 lbs. \$2.70; 12 lbs. \$5.10; 100 lbs. \$40.00.

608 SENECA HYBRID 92 X 28: 78 days. 220 kernels per oz. Stalk 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Ears 9 inches long, cylindrical, 12 rowed. Kernel medium width, yellow, very high quality. Resistant to bacterial wilt. A fine freezing and market variety. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.15; 6 lbs. \$2.70; 12 lbs. \$5.10; 100 lbs. \$40.00.

612 SENECA GIANT: 95 days. 116 kernels per oz. A new hybrid that our plant breeding department has developed for the grower whose market calls for a large eared sweet corn. Seneca Giant is 10 to 12 days later than Golden Cross, produces an 8 ft. stalk bearing well filled giant ears 12 to 14 inches long. The kernels, 16 to 18 rows, are rich yellow in color and of fair quality. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts.; 1 lb. 70 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 6 lbs. \$3.00; 12 lbs. \$5.65.

***607 CERTIFIED GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM:** 83 days. 220 kernels per oz. Stalks 6 ft. tall; ears 8 inches long, 10 to 14 rows of broad yellow kernels. Our Golden Cross Bantam has been improved over the years by scientific breeding until today it is the standard of quality by which other strains are compared. Resistant to bacterial wilt. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.15; 6 lbs. \$2.60; 12 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$39.30.

SUGGESTED RATES OF PLANTING HYBRID SWEET CORN

	1 packet will plant	Required seed per acre
Seneca Dawn	200 ft. row	10-12 lbs.
Seneca Chief	200 "	10-12 "
Seneca Giant	170 "	10-12 "
Seneca "60"	200 "	10-12 "
Seneca 60 X C13	200 "	10-12 "
Seneca Golden	250 "	8-10 "
Marcross C6 X 13	170 "	6-8 "
Carmelcross	250 "	6-8 "
Seneca Hybrid 92 X 28	300 "	5-6 "
Golden Cross	300 "	5-6 "
Lincoln	200 "	10-12 "
Ioana	300 "	5-6 "
Lee	200 "	10-12 "



Hundreds of new sweet corn hybrids are studied, tested, and recorded on our trial grounds each year. New experimental crosses that were made the year before are compared with our own and other commercial hybrids. In this way we are continually working toward new hybrids and the improvement of our present ones.

You Should Have This Book



"VEGETABLE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING"

By Paul Work

This new book includes 559 pages of discussion of soil management, irrigation, seeds, varieties and marketing of vegetables. It is a thoroughly practical book, covering in addition to the above, the latest information on equipment, disease and insect control, sales outlets and many other subjects pertaining to the production, grading, packing and marketing of vegetables. Price, \$3.00 per copy, prepaid.

If you don't already own a copy of "Vegetable Production and Marketing", you should order the book today. Dr. Work knows his vegetables. As Professor of Vegetable Crops at the New York State College of Agriculture, he has been in a position to study the vegetable industry from both the commercial and home garden viewpoints. This is a book you should own. It is usually rather hard to get a picture of Paul; he moves too fast but this time we managed to get him examining hybrid corn in the college trials. We believe the row behind Dr. Work is our Seneca Chief.

MIDSEASON HYBRIDS CONTINUED

609 LINCOLN: 81 days. 160 kernels per oz. A new yellow hybrid developed by the Connecticut Experiment Station. Stalk 7 to 7½ ft. Ears 12 to 14 rowed, 7 to 7½ inches long. Kernels medium depth and attractive in appearance. Wilt resistant but only fair quality. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 6 lbs. \$2.60; 12 lbs. \$4.90; 100 lbs. \$38.00.

610 LEE: 81 days. 160 kernels per oz. A midseason hybrid developed at the Connecticut Experiment Station. Under favorable conditions Lee will give a larger ear than Lincoln but has a more limited range of conditions in which it will do well. The ears are almost cylindrical with 12 to 14 rows of rather broad yellow kernels. Quality only fair. We can only recommend Lee where a large ear is desired and quality is not an important factor. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 6 lbs. \$2.60; 12 lbs. \$4.90; 100 lbs. \$38.00.

611 IOANA: 87 days. 220 kernels per oz. A mid-season yellow hybrid resistant to drought and wilt. Plants are tall and sturdy with broad and numerous leaves. Ears 7½ to 8 inches long. 12 to 14 rows of light yellow kernels. Originated by Dr. E. S. Haber of Iowa State College. Stalk taller and more vigorous than Golden Cross. Rather susceptible to corn aphid and only fair quality. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 6 lbs. \$2.60; 12 lbs. \$4.90; 100 lbs. \$38.00.

Open Pollinated Sweet Corn

620 ROBSON EXTRA EARLY BANTAM: 68 days. 148 kernels per oz. This used to be our earliest and best sweet corn but new hybrids are earlier and far better quality. We keep it in the list because there are some who still like the old varieties best. Stalk 4 to 4½ ft. Ears 6 in. long with 8 rows of broad yellow kernels. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 6 lbs. \$1.70; 12 lbs. \$3.10; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

621 WHIPPLE'S YELLOW: 75 days. 110 kernels per oz. Stalks 6½ to 7 ft.; ears are large, 7 to 8 inches long, having 12 to 14 rows of deep kernels. The quality of the corn is not as good as the hybrids or even as Extra Early Bantam. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 6 lbs. \$1.70; 12 lbs. \$3.10; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

622 STOWELL'S EVERGREEN: 95 days. 120 kernels per oz. The standard main crop white variety; used for the home garden, market and canning. Stalks are from 8 to 10 feet high. Ears about 8 to 9 inches long with 16 to 20 rows of very white grains. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 6 lbs. \$2.10; 12 lbs. \$3.85; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT: The most popular of all repellents to protect sprouting corn from crows, pheasants and other birds. Easy to apply. Will not gum up planter. 1 bu. size 60 cts.; 2 bu. size \$1.00; 4 bu. size \$1.75, postpaid.

POP CORN

Packet will plant 75 hills
4 lbs. will plant 1 acre

Plant after danger of hard frost, 1 inch deep, 8 inches apart in 30 to 36 inch rows. When planting in hills, drop 4 to 5 seeds 30 inches apart and thin to 3 main stalks.

Pop corn must have the right moisture content for proper popping. This can only be determined by test. If too dry, moisten slightly and keep in normal outdoor atmosphere. If too moist, bring indoors to living room atmosphere. A few days may be necessary for the required adjustment.

It has been our experience that the large, yellow varieties such as South American are too late for most sections of the Northeast.

630 HYBRID HULLESS (Minhybrid 250): Developed by the Minnesota State Experiment Station. Comparative tests show a 16% increase in yield over the old Japanese Hulless and 29% greater popping volume. Stalk 4½ to 5 ft. Ears 4 inches long, chunky, well filled with small white kernels. Early and of excellent quality. As this is a hybrid, seed cannot be successfully saved from the crop. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 40 cts.; 1 lb. 75 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 6 lbs. \$3.35; 12 lbs. \$6.00; 25 lbs. \$12.50.

Cubit - The Cucumber With Class



Cubit is a cucumber that brings a premium on any market. The long, straight, dark green fruits resemble hot house grown cucumbers. The seed cavity is small and seeds few.

CUCUMBERS

Vitamins a b c g

Pkt. will plant 15 hills
1 oz. will plant 100 hills
2 lbs. will plant 1 acre

Plant after danger of frost and up to middle of June, in rows 5 feet apart or in hills 5 feet each way. It is well to put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill as some of the plants may be destroyed by bugs. After true leaves appear, thin to 4 plants per hill.

There are three general classes of cucumbers according to their uses: the small pickle, the dill type, and the long, slicing varieties. National Pickling is a standard small pickle variety. If you prefer early pickles, Mincu will produce them. Seneca Early White Spine produces those dark green, medium length, blocky cucumbers suitable for dill pickles. Marketer, Cubit, A & C, and Straight 8 are all good slicer varieties. In our trials Marketer and A & C have yielded better than Cubit or Straight 8; however, we still think Cubit is about the most perfect cucumber, in shape and color, that we have ever grown.

Cucumber beetles can be controlled with Rotenone Dust. DDT should not be used on cucumbers.

190 A & C: 68 days. Fruits are deep green in color, slightly tapered at the neck and moderately pointed, but fairly straight and symmetrical, 8-9 inches long, 2-2½ inches thick, white spined. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$26.50.

***191 CUBIT:** 70 days. A variety of special merit because of its excellent shape and dark green color. Fruits white spined, cylindrical, smooth and hold their attractive color to larger size than most other varieties, 7½ to 8 inches long, 1⅔ inches in diameter. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.05; lb. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$34.00.

198 MARKETER: 70 days. A variety of recent introduction producing very dark green, white spined, cylindrical fruits which taper slightly at ends. Fruits 7½ to 8 inches long, 2¼ inches in diameter. Vines are vigorous and prolific. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.05; lb. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$34.00.

192 STRAIGHT 8: 66 days. This outstanding variety produces symmetrical, cylindrical fruits about 8 inches in length and 1½ inches in diameter, white spined. Fruits well rounded at the ends, deep green when ready for use, and free from objectionable striping or tipping. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$26.50.

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"ROBSON:—I like your catalogue. It's full of intelligent information concerning seeds and their varieties. Make it still better next year."

March 25, 1946

Edwin A. Filmer,
R. 1, Ithaca, N. Y.

194 MINCU: 53 days. A strain of extra early white spine introduced by the University of Minnesota. Produced close to the crown and almost in clusters the cucumbers are short and blocky—4½ to 5½ inches long, 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. Suitable for small early pickles. They are smooth but not as dark colored as we would like. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$2.75.

***195 NATIONAL PICKLING:** 54 days. Particularly uniform black spined variety for production of high grade small pickles. Fruits are straight, symmetrical, full at the ends, 6 inches long, 2¾ to 2½ inches in diameter when mature. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$21.50.

196 DOUBLE YIELD: 54 days. A heavy yielding black spine pickle variety. Fruits are medium length, very straight, with blunt ends and good color. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.60.

197 MIXED CUCUMBER: Cucumbers seem to do better when varieties are mixed and cross pollination takes place. Our mixture is made up of small pickles, dill, and slicing varieties. Recommended for home gardens only. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.

193 EARLY WHITE SPINE: 60 days. Primarily a "Dill" variety as it grows very straight, is square ended, 7 to 8 inches long and 2½ inches in diameter. Fruits are medium green and remain in good condition a remarkably long time. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$21.50.

Grow Your Own Sage

DANDELION

Vitamins A b C g

Packet will sow 10 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

The wild dandelion has for centuries been popular as an early Spring potherb. The Chinese called it "Earth Nail" and "Golden Hair". In the middle ages it was also bleached and used for salads. The domesticated dandelion is much larger, more upright and thicker leaved than its ancestor, the wild variety.

Seed should be sown in Spring or early Summer and the leaves will be ready to eat the following Spring.

***690 LARGE THICK-LEAVED:** The most popular variety of our cultivated dandelion. The plants are vigorous, upright, and produce good hearts. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.80; 1 lb. \$6.00.

DILL

Packet will sow 12 foot row
1 oz. will sow 50 foot row

Dill is so easy to grow that it should be produced in the garden rather than purchased in the market. Besides using the plant for making dill pickles, a little may be used to flavor soups and salads. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 20 inches apart.

***691 LONG ISLAND MAMMOTH:** 70 days
Larger and much better than the common dill.
Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.20;
10 lbs. \$11.50.



Deep Heart Fringed Endive, with a little protection, will furnish delicious salad greens far into the Winter.

HERBS

692 CRESS, BROAD LEAVED: Sow in open ground after danger of frost. Differs from curled cress or pepper grass in that the leaf is merely notched on the edges. Leaves oval in shape, 2 in. long and 1 in. across. Splendid for garnishing and adds pleasant pungent flavor to salads. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

693 SUMMER SAVORY: Sow in the open ground after danger of frost. Grows about 18 in. high with small leaves which are dried on the stem and used for seasoning, especially in soups. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 45 cts.

694 SAGE, MAMMOTH BROAD LEAF: Sow early in open ground. A true perennial. Should be sown or transplanted to a spot where it will not be disturbed. Home grown sage leaves are much better than the commercial product for seasoning. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55 cts.; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.40.

EGG PLANT

Vitamins b c g

Pkt. should produce 100 plants
1 oz. should produce 1,500 plants

Sow seed inside about March 1st. When nights are warm, transplant out-of-doors 20 to 24 inches apart in 3 ft. rows. Cold nights stunt egg plant.

New Hampshire Hybrid is smaller than Kille's Select but being definitely earlier is much better adapted to the Northern States.

Flea beetles sometimes practically ruin newly set egg plant. It is always best to dust the plants with Rotenone as soon as they are set.

***200 NEW HAMPSHIRE HYBRID:** 65 days. This variety was developed at the New Hampshire Experiment Station by Dr. J. R. Hepler to meet the need for a large fruited egg plant for the North. An early variety, plants are upright in growth and very productive. Fruits are of good market size, medium dark purple in color and of very firm texture. Lower fruits touch the ground. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.35; 1 lb. \$8.00.

201 KILLE'S SELECT (Jet Black Strain): 81 days. A new selection very similar to the old Kille's Select but much blacker in color, which it retains throughout the whole season. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; 1 lb. \$8.50.

ENDIVE

Vitamins A C g

Pkt. will sow 12 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Endive seed may be sown as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring but the best quality endive is produced in the Fall from seed sown about July 1st in rows 20 to 30 inches apart. Plants should be thinned to 12 inches.

Deep Heart Fringed has practically taken the place of the old curly varieties. The head is much deeper and bleaches better.

***210 DEEP HEART FRINGED:** 90 days. All-America Silver Medal Winner in 1940. Somewhat similar in appearance to Green Curled but is more upright in growth and has broader leaves and a deeper heart. Leaves are cut and curled at the edges; ribs are white, free from pinkish color, and the heart is white instead of cream. Outer leaves turn upward, making plants less susceptible to bottom rots than most endives. Before hard freezing weather cut your sweet corn stalks and cover endive. With this protection you will have Deep Heart Endive until nearly Christmas. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; 1 lb. \$2.00.

211 FULL HEART BATAVIAN: 90 days. An improved strain of Broad Leaved Batavian. Plant medium large with very deep, full, compact, well blanched heart of infolded, broad leaves that are of thick, buttery texture. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; 1 lb. \$2.00.

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"I would like to tell you that all the customers from last year were very pleased with the quality of seeds they received."
March 26, 1946

Mrs. E. L. Radliff,
Leader, Conklin Forks Victory 4-H Club,
Binghamton, N. Y.

Try Bronze Beauty Lettuce

LEAF LETTUCE

Vitamins A b C g
Pkt. will sow 50 ft. row

Leaf lettuce may be sown in open ground as soon as soil can be worked. Sow seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and thin to 6 inches. Additional plantings may be made at three week intervals throughout the season.

Bronze Beauty is a new All-America lettuce, having received the 1947 Bronze Medal. Bronze Beauty is an oak-leaf type which has always been associated with high quality. You should try Bronze Beauty under your conditions.

We have tested Slobolt and find that it does remain in edible condition longer than other varieties. We recommend that you also try Slobolt.

Black Seeded Simpson is the standard green variety for the home garden, while most market gardeners seem to prefer Grand Rapids, especially for greenhouse culture.

Prizehead is very fine quality but its brown color confines its use to the home garden.

*220 BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON: 45 days. Plants are large, attractive, compact, with broad, frilled light green leaves that are of fine crisp texture and splendid quality. Too tender for forcing under glass for market. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$17.50.

221 GRAND RAPIDS: 42 days. Plants are large, upright, compact and bright solid light green. Leaves are large, broad, tender, and the margin much waved and frilled. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$19.00.

*222 PRIZEHEAD: 48 days. Plants are medium large, strictly loose-leaf. Leaves are broad, crumpled and frilled. Outside leaves are tinged with red, inner leaves wholly green; very crisp, sweet and tender. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

223 SLOBOLT: 45 days. A strain of Grand Rapids type selected for its slow bolting character. Similar to Grand Rapids in appearance and quality. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

224 BRONZE BEAUTY: 42 days. A crisp, tender lettuce with an unusually tasty nut-like flavor. Plants are vigorous, well formed and uniform in height. Leaves are long, neatly arched with margins deeply lobed and scalloped. Their color is a ruddy bronze. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75 cts.; oz. \$1.45.

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"We have used your seed ever since we have had a farm which is now six years, and they have been very satisfactory."

March 27, 1946

John B. Darling,
Rock Stream, N. Y.

HEAD LETTUCE

Vitamins a b c g
Pkt. should produce 200 plants
1 oz. should produce 3,000 plants

Head lettuce in most sections does not head well in the heat of the Summer. Best results are obtained when seed is sown inside about March 15th and transplanted to open ground May 1st to 15th. Set plants 12 to 16 inches apart in 18 inch rows.

May King is a small, sure heading lettuce suitable for the home garden. Great Lakes and Cornell 456 are commercial iceberg type varieties that are especially resistant to tip-burn and are bred to head better under hot weather conditions than will Imperial 44. Great Lakes produces a larger plant than Cornell 456 and is becoming increasingly popular in many localities.

*230 GREAT LAKES: 86 days. Plants are large and vigorous; head of good size and attractive dark green color. Leaves wrap very tightly around the head. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; 1lb. \$5.50; 10 lbs. \$52.50.

*231 MAY KING: 66 days. An early butterhead lettuce. Plants small, allowing very close planting, light green tinged slightly with brown. Head medium small, round, firm; interior rich golden yellow, buttery, and of splendid quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

232 CORNELL 456: 82 days. Developed by the United States Department of Agriculture and Cornell University, Cornell 456 has proven very sure heading when grown in the East during the Summer months. Frame and head slightly smaller than Great Lakes and of lighter green color. Resistant to tip burn and early bolting. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; 1lb. \$5.50; 10 lbs. \$52.50.

233 IMPERIAL No. 44: 82 days. A variety having long, well folded leaves and hard, well formed heads. This variety heads well in warm weather and is resistant to tip burn. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$.90 cts.; 1lb. \$3.10; 10 lbs. \$30.00.

234 WHITE BOSTON: 76 days. A butterhead type that has taken the place of Big Boston. Leaves are smooth and straight on the edges. Plant and head entirely light green; heart buttery yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; 1lb. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$19.00.

240 COS or ROMAINE, White Paris Self Folding: 70 days. A medium large, well blanched, firm, loaf shaped head. Leaves are oval in form, flat and smooth; color medium dark green. Good quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; 1lb. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$23.50.

"At our Garden Club yesterday your catalogue was presented as one of the outstanding seed catalogues."
February 27, 1946

Mrs. Russell P. Brewer,
"The Anvil", Kennett Square, Pa.

Vegetable Vitamins Are Cheapest

KALE

Vitamins A b C G
Pkt. will sow 12 ft. row
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Sow late crop about July 15th in rows 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; thin to 18 inches. Kale is used for greens or garnishing. Use while young or only top leaves from old plants. Quality is improved by frost.

*250 DWARF SCOTCH CURLED: 55 days. A very hardy, green, low spreading variety, growing 16 to 20 inches tall. Leaves are finely curled. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

MANGEL BEETS

Pkt. will sow 30 ft. row
6 lbs. will sow 1 acre

Seed should be sown as early as possible to prepare soil in Spring, 2 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in 18 to 36 inch rows. Seedlings should be thinned to 10 inches.

Giant Half Sugar Rose is the most popular for both poultry and livestock feeding. This variety not only contains more sugar but is so tender that poultry eat it without cutting. A mangel hung in the poultry house provides exercise for the flock.

630 GIANT HALF SUGAR ROSE: 90 days. Roots are long oval, tapered, grayish white with rose colored shoulder; flesh white, rich in sugar. On account of growing partly out of the ground and the long ovoid shape, the crop can be harvested easily and at less expense than any other root crop. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.50.

631 MAMMOTH LONG RED: 110 days. Roots are large, long spindle shape, straight, and thick; grow $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ out of ground; light red; flesh white tinged with rose. Very productive. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.50.

632 DANISH YELLOW GIANT: 110 days. Roots very large, thick, cylindrical, compressed at mid-section, blunt, roots light yellow tinged with green above ground; grow largely above ground; easily harvested. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.50.

KOHL RABI

Vitamins b c
Pkt. will sow 12 ft. row
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will sow 100 ft.

Sow April 1st to August 15th, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 20 inches apart. Thin seedlings to stand 5 inches apart in row. It is best to make several small plantings as Kohl Rabi holds in edible condition for a comparatively short time.

*215 EARLY WHITE VIENNA: 55 days. Produces bulbs 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter 55 days after seed is sown and are best when used at this stage. Plants are small; leaves medium green. Bulbs flattened globe shape, pale green; interior is white, mild, crisp and tender. When cooked it has a more delicate flavor than Purple Top Turnip and is not as watery. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

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"Looking forward to another good garden from your seeds."
March 2, 1946
Chas. S. Shapley,
Box 111, Hillsdale, N. J.



Try Okra this year. Use when pods are not over 2 inches long. If you find that you do not like it as a vegetable, you still have a beautiful flower.

OKRA

Pkt. will sow 15 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 50 ft. row

Sow $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep in 3 ft. rows May 15th to June 1st, or as soon as the soil is warm. Seedlings should be thinned to 1 ft. Okra is a favorite in the South where the pods are used as a vegetable, usually fried. In the North, Okra is used in soups and stews.

*692 PERKINS LONG POD: 60 days. Plants 4 to 5 ft. tall; pods dark green, fleshy, tender, become 7 to 8 inches long, distinctly ribbed and tapered. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts.

PARSLEY

Vitamins A b C
Pkt. will sow 25 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 200 ft. row

For early Summer harvest, sow about April 1st. To winter over, sow from August 1st to September 1st and give it some protection such as straw or cold frame sash. Sow thinly in 12 inch rows, barely covering seed.

For Winter parsley in the home, take up one or more plants in the Fall and transplant into a large flower pot.

*325 TRIPLE MOSS CURLED: 75 days. Plants compact, leaves dark green and so finely cut and closely curled as to resemble tufts of moss. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$13.00.

Delicious - Best Early Melon

MUSKMELON OR CANTALOUE

Vitamins A b C g
Pkt. will plant 20 hills
1 oz. will plant 100 hills
2 lbs. will plant 1 acre

Muskmelon seed may be started inside in clay pots, fertile pots or berry baskets and transplanted into the open ground as soon as all danger of frost is over; or the seed may be planted 8 to 10 seeds per hill 4 to 6 feet apart allowing 3 to 4 plants to each hill. Where seed is sown directly in the ground, it is advisable to cover the hills with hotents (see inside back cover) for protection against cool weather and insects. These hotents also allow earlier planting. If soil is dry do not put on hotents until plants start to come through the ground. A rich soil well fertilized is necessary for muskmelons.

For the home garden we believe there is no variety equal to Seneca Delicious. It is early, very productive and excellent quality. Bender Surprise and Iroquois are larger, of fine quality, but later and not as productive. They have a firmer flesh and are better for market. Iroquois, however, is resistant to fusarium wilt which is serious in some areas. Queen of Colorado is a fine melon but has proved in some sections to be a shy bearer.

Hearts of Gold and Honey Rock are suitable for the home garden and local markets.

Dust with Rotenone for striped cucumber beetle. Do not use DDT on melons.

*261 SENECA DELICIOUS: 85 days. A small, early, well netted, orange fleshed melon of the Bender type. Not as large but far more uniform than the old Delicious. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; 1 lb. \$4.50.

262 SENECA BENDER: 95 days. A uniform, medium-sized Bender with high quality, orange-yellow flesh. Vines are vigorous and productive. The melon which uniformly weighs from 5 to 6 pounds shows the typical Bender netting, ribbing and large blossom end scar. Crop failed.

266 BENDER'S SURPRISE: 90 days. Fruits thick oval, 7 pounds, distinctly ribbed and covered with slight patches of coarse netting; skin hard and greenish yellow at maturity; flesh bright salmon, of delicious quality. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20; 1 lb. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$18.75.

*260IROQUOIS: 90 days. Fruits are round to oval, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with prominent ribs and good netting; the rind is tough and holds up well. Flesh is deep orange color, of fine texture and excellent quality. Skin is creamy green at maturity. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$23.75.

263 QUEEN OF COLORADO: 90 days. The result of a cross between Honey Rock and Hearts of Gold. Queen of Colorado combines the tough rind and flavor of Honey Rock with the thick flesh and texture of Hearts of Gold. Rind is pearly gray, faintly ribbed, with sparse, coarse netting. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20; 1 lb. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$18.75.

*264 HEARTS OF GOLD: 90 days. Fruits nearly round, 3 pounds; distinctly ribbed, deep green, covered with fine gray netting. Flesh very thick, deep salmon, tender, juicy, sweet and aromatic. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.00; 5 lbs. \$14.50.

265 HONEY ROCK: 85 days. Also known as Sugar Rock. Fruits 5 to 6 inches in diameter, round to slightly flattened, coarsely netted, rind very strong; flesh medium thick, deep salmon color, juicy and of sweet musky flavor. Comparatively little loss of fruits due to "growth cracks" during the ripening season. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.00; 5 lbs. \$14.50.

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"We have always been well pleased with your seed, particularly with your descriptions of varieties as it has always been very accurate. The quality of Seneca Chief is the best we have ever tried."

September 20, 1946

F. D. Sweet,
North Olmsted, Ohio.



Well! Well! Here is Barbara again, in among the Seneca Delicious melons. Seneca Delicious, we feel, is the best home garden variety for the North. They are early, prolific, and sweet. This melon is a special selection that we have made: somewhat smaller, more uniform and much more productive than the old Delicious.

PARSNIPS

Vitamins b c g
Pkt. will sow 40 ft. row
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will sow 100 ft.

Seed germinates very slowly and particular care should be taken to have the soil in good condition before planting. Sow in rows $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 12 to 18 inches apart. Thin seedlings to a stand of 4 inches apart in row.

Parsnips may be dug in the Fall, covered with leaves and used throughout the Winter or they may be dug in the Spring.

*320 HARRIS MODEL: 150 days. An improved strain of the old Hollow Crown but better filled at the sides. The roots are well shaped, smooth and white. We grow this seed from selected transplanted roots. This increases the cost but we feel that it is worth it to the gardener who wants quality parsnips. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.00.

Grow Big Sweet Onions From Plants

ONION SEED

Vitamins b c

Pkt. will sow 20 ft. row
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will sow 100 ft row

Sow seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in 20 inch rows as early as possible in Spring. Thin seedlings to 4 inches. Riverside does best when sown indoors about March 1st and transplanted to open ground May 1st.

Onions are damaged by a small insect known as onion thrip. These feed on the leaves, causing them to turn white and later the leaves wilt and die. Dusting with DDT is a very effective control for onion thrip.

Early Yellow Globe and Brigham Yellow Globe are the two most popular cooking onions grown from seed. Ebenezer is largely used for growing sets, Sweet Spanish for growing plants from which large table onions are produced, and White Portugal for small pickle onions. Bunching onion seed may be sown either in the Spring or Fall for green onions.

*300 EARLY YELLOW GLOBE: 100 days. The best early onion. Bulbs nearly globe shaped, medium large, deep yellow with clinging skins, solid, uniform and attractive. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$4.85; 10 lbs. \$46.50.



Last year you saw Frank Robson (Orson's son) in the pansy bed. This year we caught him as he was finishing harvesting the Sweet Spanish onions grown from plants in the home garden. This is the way to grow large sweet onions that we used to have to buy in the store.

ONION PLANTS

Bunch will plant 30 ft. row

*UTAH SWEET SPANISH ONION PLANTS:

These Texas grown onion plants are so easy to transplant, so hardy and produce such large, dry onions that they are becoming more popular each year. Onions weighing up to 2 lbs. are produced from Sweet Spanish plants in 8 to 10 weeks. Shipment can be made soon after April 15th through May 15th depending on the weather in Texas and how soon the plants are ready. Please designate on your order approximately when you would like to have us make shipment. Onion plants are sold on the basis of bunches rather than count. The bunches are approximately the same size but may run from 50 to 110 plants per bunch depending on the size of the plants. We cannot, therefore, guarantee the number of plants in a bunch. Dust with DDT for control of onion thrip. (See page 36). Per bunch 45 cts.; 5 bunches \$1.60; 10 bunches \$3.00, prepaid; crate (approximately 6,000 plants) \$9.50, not prepaid. (Weight about 30 lbs. per crate.)

301 BRIGHAM YELLOW GLOBE: 110 days. Bulbs deep globe shaped with rounded bottom; solid, well covered with tight-fitting thick skins; foliage dark green. Preferred by many growers because of its fine keeping qualities. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$4.45; 10 lbs. \$42.50.

302 EBENEZER: 100 days. An excellent variety for producing sets of exceptional keeping quality. Bulbs medium size, deep-flat in shape, pure deep yellow, very firm and hard. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30; 1 lb. \$4.35; 10 lbs. \$42.00.

303 SWEET SPANISH, Utah Strain: 115 days. Bulbs globeshaped, small neck; golden yellow skin; flesh white, very mild and of pleasing flavor. Either sow seed early in open ground or preferably indoors and transplant as soon as there is no danger of freezing. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.80; 1 lb. \$6.00; 10 lbs. \$58.50.

304 WHITE PORTUGAL: 100 days. Bulbs of medium size, flat but fairly deep, pure white; flesh fine grained, firm and hard. A splendid keeper. When sown thick in a "ribbon row" the onions mature when small and are used for pickling. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60; 1 lb. \$5.25; 10 lbs. \$51.00.

305 BUNCHING ONION: Sown in the Spring this variety produces large green onions early in the Summer. It does not form a bulb. The stems are nearly twice as large as ordinary onions and hold in eating condition for a long time. If sown in the Fall and given a little protection, this onion will stand all Winter and produce fine, large "green" onions in the Spring. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.00; 10 lbs. \$48.00.

306 SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE: 110 days. Bulbs large, globe-shaped; skin thick, very deep purplish-red; flesh white with faint tinge of pink, strong flavor. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60; 1 lb. \$5.25; 10 lbs. \$51.00.

ONION SETS

1 lb. will set 75 to 100 ft. row
12 to 20 bushels will set 1 acre

*EBENEZER SETS: These sets are small onions less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. When set in rows they produce green onions or if allowed to develop will form medium sized cooking onions. We suggest that sets be placed close together in the row and thinned as they develop. Those pulled in thinning may be used as green onions. Dust with DDT for onion thrip. Lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; pk. (8 lbs.) \$1.75, prepaid; Bu. (32 lbs.) \$3.50; 10 bu. or more \$3.00 per bu., not prepaid.

Sow Peas Early

PEAS

Vitamins a B c G

1 lb. will sow 100 ft. row
All peas are treated with Spergon before shipment.

Peas should be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground, 1 inch deep and 2 to 3 inches apart in row; rows from 2½ to 3½ feet apart, depending on variety.

Many new varieties of peas have been introduced in the last few years. Some of them have looked very promising but when thoroughly tested most of them have been found to be inferior or at least no better than the older, standard varieties. Our records show that although the pods of Little Marvel are rather small, it usually will outyield other early peas and is fine for home canning, freezing, and fresh for the table. Thomas Laxton is the most popular commercial freezing variety. Laxton Progress, Greater Progress, Alderman, and Dwarf Alderman are grown extensively for the fresh market while Midseason Giant seems to stand late planting and hot weather better than most varieties.

*500 LITTLE MARVEL: 62 days. Vines dark green, 18 inches tall, stocky. Pods dark green, very plump, 3 inches long, nearly straight, blunt ended, and well filled with 7 to 8 sweet, tender peas. ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 15 lbs. \$3.75; 100 lbs. \$22.00.

501 WORLD'S RECORD: 57 days. Vines light green, 2½ ft. high, medium heavy. Pods medium green, 3 to 3½ inches long, pointed at end, broad, plump, and filled with 7 to 8 large, tender peas. ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 15 lbs. \$3.90; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

*507 MIDSEASON GIANT: 67 days. Vines dark green, coarse, 2 ft. high. Pods dark green, 4½ to 5 inches long, pointed at end, and filled with 8 to 9 large peas of good quality. ½ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 15 lbs. \$4.05; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

503 LAXTON PROGRESS: 60 days. Vines dwarf, dark green, 16 to 18 inches high. Pods dark green, 4½ inches long, plump, tapered at end, and filled with 7 to 9 large peas of good quality. ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 15 lbs. \$3.90; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

504 THOMAS LAXTON: 60 days. Vines light green, 36 inches high. Pods dark green, 3½ inches long, plump, broad, blunt ended, and filled with 7 to 8 large, tender peas. ½ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 15 lbs. \$4.05; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

505 GRADUS: 62 days. Vines medium green, 3 ft. high. Pods medium green, 4 inches long, plump, well filled with 6 to 8 large, sweet peas; tapered at end. ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 15 lbs. \$3.90; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

*508 ALDERMAN or DARK PODDED TELEPHONE: 74 days. Vines dark green, coarse, 40 inches high. Pods large, 4½ inches long, plump, straight, dark green, pointed at the end and filled with 8 to 10 large peas of good quality. ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 15 lbs. \$3.90; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

509 DWARF ALDERMAN: 76 days. Vines dark green, heavy, branching, 22 inches high. Pods dark green, 4½ inches long, plump, slightly curved, pointed at end, and filled with 7 to 9 large peas of good quality. ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 15 lbs. \$3.90; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

510 STRATAGEM: 78 days. Vines dark green, stocky, branching, 28 inches high. Pods dark green, 4½ inches long, plump, straight, tapered at end, and filled with 8 to 10 tender peas. ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 15 lbs. \$3.75; 100 lbs. \$22.00.



Greater Progress will, we believe, take the place of Laxton Progress as it is very similar and might well be described as an improved Laxton Progress.

*502 GREATER PROGRESS: 60 days. An improved Laxton Progress. Vines dark green, 18 inches high. Pods dark green, 4½ inches long, plump, tapered at end, and filled with 7 to 8 large, sweet and tender peas. ½ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 15 lbs. \$4.05; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

506 MORSE'S MARKET: 70 days. Vines medium green, robust, 2 ft. high. Pods dark green, 5 inches long, plump, curved, pointed at end, filled with 7 to 9 peas of fair quality. ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 15 lbs. \$3.75; 100 lbs. \$22.00.

ROBSON CALENDAR 1947

Our 1947 calendar is 14 by 17 inches. All twelve months are shown on one heavy sheet of paper. Numerals are large enough to be read easily. Each day is numbered from 1 to 365. Just the calendar for your office, kitchen or barn. Free for the asking; just mention on your order that you want one or more calendars and we will send them postpaid.

Fertilize Vegetables With Vigoro

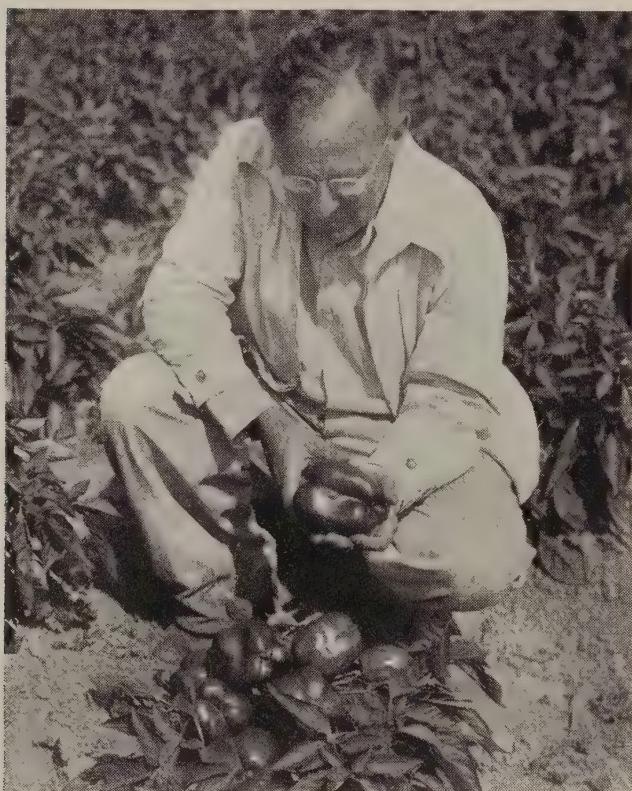
PEPPERS

Vitamins a b C g

Pkt. should produce 75 plants
1 oz. should produce 1,500 plants

Sow inside about March 15th, transplant once and set in open ground after danger of frost, in 30 inch rows, 20 inches apart.

Waltham Beauty, Harris Early Giant, Early California Wonder, and Oakview Wonder are all good varieties for the home garden and early market. The two most popular main crop market varieties are California Wonder and World Beater.



We wish we knew why some years peppers set very heavy and perhaps the next year there are hardly any. Lots of people have ideas but no one seems to know for sure. Apparently with this problem in mind Joe is studying a plant of Waltham Beauty.

***345 WALTHAM BEAUTY:** 57 days. A medium early pepper originated at the Massachusetts Field Station at Waltham. Fruits are large, sweet, thick-meated. Grow in an upright position which makes them rather difficult to pick; under some conditions Waltham Beauty seems to be a rather shy bearer. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.40; 1b. \$8.00.

346 KING-OF-THE-NORTH: 64 days. A very large and prolific sweet pepper of the World Beater type but earlier. The only fault that we have with King-of-the-North is that the flesh is rather thin. Either Windsor A or Waltham Beauty is better in this respect. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.10; 1b. \$7.00.

347 HARRIS EARLY GIANT: 63 days. An excellent early sweet variety. Plants dwarf, erect, and very prolific. Fruits large, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches through, very slightly tapered, deep green, becoming brilliant red. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.40; 1b. \$8.00.

349 HARRIS EARLIEST: 60 days. This extra early pepper produces ripe fruit before any other kind. Plants dwarf and very prolific. Fruits small, often 3 inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches through, very mild and sweet. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

350 WORLD BEATER: 70 days. Fruits large, oblong, commonly 5 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; deep green becoming bright deep red; flesh thick and sweet. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.40; 1b. \$8.00.

343 CALIFORNIA WONDER: 75 days. Plants thrifty, upright, heavily productive over a long season. Fruits very large, very smooth, and regular; commonly $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches through; deep green, becoming bright crimson. Flesh extremely thick and firm, sweet throughout and of distinct flavor. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.40; 1b. \$8.00.

***341 EARLY CALIFORNIA WONDER:** 63 days. An early strain of California Wonder developed for sections where the old variety has proven to be too late. Plants stocky and sturdy, vigorous, prolific. Fruits upright, very attractive, smooth, uniform, deep green changing to crimson at maturity; thick, sweet and mild. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.40; 1b. \$8.00.

348 OAKVIEW WONDER: 63 days. An early and more productive strain of California Wonder. Fruits blocky, smooth, with thick, mild, sweet flesh. Plants shorter and stockier than California Wonder but fruits are set earlier and more abundantly. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.40; 1b. \$8.00.

342 SUNNYBROOK: 75 days. Fruits tomato shape, 2 inches deep, 3 inches in diameter; smooth, glossy dark green turning to deep scarlet red. Flesh thick and sweet. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.40; 1b. \$8.00.

340 WINDSOR A: 57 days. Developed by Dr. L. C. Curtis of the Connecticut Experiment Station. Plants of medium height, sturdy and very prolific. Fruits medium green, furrowed, thick-walled, sweet and tender. Crop failed.

344 GIANT CAYENNE: 70 days. One of the best "hot peppers". Fruits are 3 inches long and 1 inch through; ripen early and are very prolific. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.10; 1b. \$6.75.



1 lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts., prepaid; 10 lbs. 80 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.45, not prepaid.

Grow Pumpkin Pies and Jack-O-Lanterns

PUMPKIN

Vitamins A b c g

Pkt. will plant 6 hills
1 oz. will plant 20 hills

Plant 8 to 10 seeds in hills 6 to 8 ft. apart. Thin to 4 plants.

Winter Luxury and Small Sugar are small, high quality varieties suitable for pumpkin pies. Connecticut Field is too large for the average family. These varieties are used for canning, Thanksgiving decorations, and Jack-O-Lanterns.

***330 WINTER LUXURY:** 100 days. Fruits almost globular, commonly 7 to 8 inches long, 8 to 9 inches in diameter and weigh 8 pounds. Skin light orange, not furrowed but with a netted, russety appearance. Rind thin and easily cut. Flesh very thick, yellow, firm and of excellent quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$16.00.

331 SMALL SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE: 115 days. Fruits 6 inches long, 8 to 9 inches in diameter, round, flattened at ends, furrowed, and weigh 6 to 8 pounds. Skin smooth, rich reddish-orange; rind hard. Flesh thick, sweet and dry, orange-yellow, and high quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$16.00.

332 CONNECTICUT FIELD: 120 days. Fruits large, commonly 10 inches long, 12 inches in diameter, weight 20 pounds, sometimes much larger. Skin smooth, somewhat ribbed, deep orange-yellow. Rind thin, hard. Flesh thick, coarse, sweet and deep yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.00.



Think of it—just hundreds of nice big Connecticut Field Pumpkins from which to make a Jack-O-Lantern. Joyce and Ronald Nelson think this is the largest one but it is hard to tell with so many in the field. Howard Sprague, whose field this is, reported the yield to be about 25 tons to the acre.

RADISH

Vitamins b c g

Pkt. will sow 25 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

For continuous harvest, sow every two weeks from April 1st to September 1st. Uniform sowing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart should require no thinning. Place rows 12 inches apart.

The old standard variety of radish has been Early Scarlet Globe, short top for the greenhouse and the medium top for out-of-doors. But each year of late Comet and Cavalier have gained in popularity, Cavalier for the commercial grower and Comet for the home gardener.

362 EARLY SCARLET GLOBE: 23 days. An excellent strain for home and market gardens. Color rich bright scarlet; flesh white, crisp, and mild. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$8.50; 100 lbs. \$80.00.

363 EARLY SCARLET GLOBE, SHORT TOP: 23 days. A strain of equally good quality but having shorter tops than the standard Early Scarlet Globe. Ideal for greenhouse forcing. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$11.50; 100 lbs. \$110.00.

***364 ICICLE:** 30 days. The best early white variety. Tops small. Roots long, tapered; very white throughout, brittle as ice; mild and of splendid quality until 5 to 6 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$11.50; 100 lbs. \$110.00.

365 MIXED VARIETIES: The advantage of sowing mixed radishes for the home garden is that the early varieties bottom first and can be pulled leaving room for the later kinds. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

***360 COMET:** 25 days. Brightest colored of the bunching or table radishes. Globe-shaped. Suitable for use when $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter but become much larger without growing pithy. Medium tops; roots attractive bright clear red, less scarlet than Cavalier. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$10.00; 100 lbs. \$90.00.

361 CAVALIER: 22 days. A brightly colored and very attractive variety for all purposes. Tops small; roots oblong-globe, slightly longer than broad, very firm, and of bright, almost true scarlet color. Especially adapted for forcing or growing out-of-doors. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$11.50; 100 lbs. \$110.00.

*

"I think that you would like to know that I bought 5 bunches of onion plants and harvested 6 bushels of the nicest onions I ever saw. Nearly every one was a big perfect onion. Neighbors around have asked me where I got the plants. I always recommend Robson's seeds and plants to everyone."

April 21, 1946

Mrs. Wesley B. Scott,
Moravia, N. Y.

Spinach May Be Sowed Very Early

SPINACH

Vitamins A b C G

Pkt. will sow 25 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

All varieties except New Zealand should be sown $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 2 to 4 inches apart in 14 to 18 inch rows. New Zealand spinach seed should be soaked 24 hours before planting. Sow 1 inch deep, 4 inches apart in rows. Plenty of room should be allowed between rows as plants spread 3 to 4 feet. Sow spinach seed as soon as soil can be worked.

Bloomsdale Savoy, Long Standing Bloomsdale, and Nobel should be sown only in the Spring as they are apt to blight if sown later in the season. Nobel is a large, smooth-leaved variety suitable for home use, freezing, or canning and is easier to wash than the savoyed or curled types. Blight Resistant Savoy should be used for Fall planting. New Zealand is the only variety that will withstand hot Summer weather.

400 BLOOMSDALE SAVOY, Dark Green Strain:

40 days. Plants are upright and compact, attain a height of 10 to 12 inches and spread of 12 to 15 inches. Leaves large, blistered and crumpled, rich deep glossy green, of splendid quality. Its darker color gives the plants a fresh appearance for a longer time after being cut than ordinary Bloomsdale. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.; 10 lbs. \$4.50; 100 lbs. \$40.00.

401 NOBEL: 43 days. A strain of Giant Thick Leaved Spinach. Plants large, vigorous, and spreading; slow to form seedstalks, and an extremely heavy yielder. Leaves very large, thick, broad arrow-shaped with rounded tip. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$45.00.

***402 LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE:** 45 days. Plants large, very uniform, erect and sturdy, with very attractive, highly crumpled and blistered dark green leaves. Only a few days later than Bloomsdale, it holds much longer without going to seed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.; 10 lbs. \$4.50; 100 lbs. \$40.00.

***403 BLIGHT RESISTANT SAVOY:** 40 days. Bred at the Virginia Experiment Station for sections where blight (mosaic) occurs. Plants upstanding, vigorous. Leaves somewhat smoother than other strains of Savoy, but inclined to bolt to seed earlier in hot weather. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.; 10 lbs. \$4.50; 100 lbs. \$40.00.

404 NEW ZEALAND: 70 days. Not a true spinach, though similar when cooked. The large, spreading plants have small, thick, pointed, deep green leaves which can be picked repeatedly throughout the season. Seed should be soaked for 24 hours before planting. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$15.00; 100 lbs. \$175.00.

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER

Pkt. will sow 12 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Sow seed thinly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in 2 ft. rows. Thin seedlings to 3 inches.

Salsify roots may be dug in the Fall, piled in a sheltered spot and covered with leaves for Winter use. Freezing does not injure the roots; in fact it improves their flavor. Salsify may be used in soups or scalloped as you would prepare oysters.

***380 MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND:** An improved variety that is slow growing, requires all season. Roots are 8 to 9 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches thick, tapering, smooth, and dull white. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20; lb. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$38.00.

SWISS CHARD

Vitamins A b C G

Pkt. will sow 15 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Sow thinly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in 2 feet rows as soon as ground can be worked in Spring. Thin plants to 6 inches apart. By cutting off and using full grown outside leaves, a continuous harvest may be enjoyed throughout the season.

Lucullus is the most commonly grown chard. Fordhook is darker green and grows a little larger. Ruby is red, as the name implies, and has more of a beet flavor than either Lucullus or Fordhook Giant. If you like beet greens, you will like Ruby Chard.

***400 RUBY:** 60 days. A recently introduced strain in which the stems and midribs are bright red. Leaves are crumpled, dark green with red veins. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

***401 LUCULLUS:** 60 days. Plants are upstanding in habit of growth. Leaves are crumpled, bright yellowish green. Stems thick, broad, and pale green. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$12.00.

402 FORDHOOK GIANT: 60 days. Plants are tall and sturdy. Leaves are broad, heavily crumpled, dark green. Stems broad, thick and white. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$12.50.



Ruby Chard is not only better flavored than the green chard but also can be used effectively in bouquets. Swiss Chard is the most satisfactory hot weather plant for use as "greens".

Play Safe - Spray For Tomato Blight

TOMATOES

Vitamins A b c g

Pkt. should produce 125 plants
1 oz. should produce 1,000 plants

Sow seed inside about March 15th. Transplant once and set as soon as danger of frost is past. Tomatoes that are to be staked may be set as close as 2 ft. apart. If they are not to be staked, set plants 4 ft. each way.

We consider Valiant the best tomato for the home garden. Valiant is an early, smooth, well colored variety that bears over a long period of time. Victor is a fine early variety if it does well under your conditions. John Baer and Stokesdale are the two most popular canning varieties for New York State while Marglobe and Rutgers are used in the States farther South.

Late potato blight caused a great deal of damage on tomatoes in 1946 all the way from Florida to Maine. Partial control can be had by spraying or dusting with Bordeaux mixture but the scientists agree that very probably blight will not be serious next year. Apparently conditions have to be just right for blight to develop on tomatoes.

Dust tomato plants with Rotenone as soon as they are set to protect them from flea beetles.

EARLY VARIETIES

410 VICTOR: 66 days from setting of plants. Introduced by Michigan State College and awarded the All-America Bronze Medal in 1941. Vine is short branching and foliage rather sparse permitting closer planting than most varieties. Fruits about 3 inches in diameter, globe-shaped or slightly flattened, smooth, ripens to full deep scarlet, and does not ordinarily crack. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55 cts.; oz. 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.40; lb. \$8.00.

***411 VALIANT:** 66 days. A new early tomato that we are listing instead of Earliana. The fruit is much smoother than Earliana and ripens over a long period of time. The vines are vigorous, spreading in habit, and produce heavy crops of large well colored tomatoes. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55 cts.; oz. 85 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75; lb. \$9.50.

LATE VARIETIES

418 SENECA MARGLOBE: 76 days. A strain of Marglobe especially developed for the green tomato trade of Western New York. Slightly more flat than the original Marglobe and does not crack as badly around the stem. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts.; oz. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.35; lb. \$8.00.

419 PAN AMERICA: 78 days. Developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a variety highly resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines are standard in habit, compact, with long erect branches. Fruits are medium to large, globe-shaped, smooth, scarlet and of good quality. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts.; oz. 80 cts.

420 MARGLOBE: 77 days. Vines are thrifty, heavily productive, and of long bearing period. Fruits are uniform deep scarlet, large, uniformly globe-shaped, smooth, solid and of distinct quality. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.40; lb. \$8.00.

***421 RUTGERS:** 82 days. A late variety from the New Jersey Experiment Station. Vines large with thick stems and vigorous foliage. Fruits globular, bright red, smooth, with thick walls and small seed cells. This variety is rather late for some sections of New York State. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts.; oz. 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.40; lb. \$8.00.

YELLOW VARIETIES

***416 JUBILEE:** 80 days. An outstanding yellow tomato for home garden use. Fruits large, globular, smooth, bright golden orange, mild flavored and of excellent quality. Interior meaty, thick-walled and with few seeds. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75 cts.; oz. \$1.30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.00.

MIDSEASON VARIETIES

412 STOKESDALE: 70 days. As early as John Baer and a week earlier than Marglobe. Vines are rather open in habit with medium heavy foliage. Fruits large, globe-shaped, smooth and well colored. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.40; lb. \$8.00.

***413 JOHN BAER:** 70 days. Vines of medium height and open growth. Fruits medium size, smooth, flattened globe-shaped, attractive deep scarlet, with medium walls and small core. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.40; lb. \$8.00.

414 PRITCHARD'S SCARLET TOPPER, also called Pritchard: 75 days. Vines are robust but not of rank growth. Fruits large, globe-shaped, scarlet and well colored about the stem end. Flesh firm and of fine quality. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.40; lb. \$8.00.



Bill Tichenor in his field of Rutgers. These tomatoes are picked green, graded, packed in bushel baskets and shipped to New York to be "dilled" with salt, dill and garlic.

SMALL FRUITED VARIETY

417 KING HUMBERT: 75 days. The small plum-shaped Italian tomato is used extensively for tomato paste and canning whole. Mildly acid, firm and sweet. Pkt. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65 cts.; oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.60; lb. \$12.00.

Buttercup - Best Winter Squash

WINTER SQUASH

Vitamins A b c g
Pkt. will plant 6 hills
2 to 4 lbs. will plant 1 acre

Winter squash seed should be planted as soon as all danger of frost is past, so as to give the squash plenty of time to mature. Plant in hills 6 feet by 8 feet, 6 seeds per hill. Thin seedlings to 3 plants per hill.

Each year we have been growing more of our squash seed on our Eastern farms. This Eastern seed is better isolated and more carefully selected. The cost is considerably higher; however, we have found that our trade demands this high quality seed and gladly pays the difference in price.

Butternut, Table Queen, and Royal Acorn should be classed as pumpkins but as they are commonly prepared and eaten like Winter squash, we list them together. These varieties are not as fine quality as the real Winter squashes. The best quality Winter squash is Seneca Buttercup while Green Delicious and Green Hubbard are the most popular for commercial growers. Blue Hubbard yields well but is too large for the average family.

Rotenone dust will control the striped cucumber beetle. Write the New York State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., for Circular 127 on Control of Squash Borer.



There is no better squash grown than Seneca Buttercup. Everyone who tries it comes back for more. The size makes it especially desirable for the small family. Fruits weigh from 2 to 4 pounds and are excellent keepers.

***561 SENECA BUTTERCUP:** 100 days. Distinct, outstanding winter squash. Fruits are turban-shaped, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, slightly ribbed, deep dull green faintly striped and flecked with dull gray. Flesh is deep golden yellow and fine grained. Very dry and of pleasing flavor when cooked. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$32.50.

***558 TABLE QUEEN:** 80 days. Also called Acorn. These individual squashes are pointed acorn shape, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 4 inches in diameter. They are ribbed, smooth and dark green in color. The shell is thin; flesh light yellow. It is customary to bake these whole or halved. After baking, add butter and seasoning and serve in the shell. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$25.00.

559 ROYAL ACORN: 90 days. A recent selection out of Table Queen. Averages 2 to 3 inches longer and an inch broader than the original strain. Fruits 7 inches long, 6 inches in diameter; dull dark green. Excellent keeper. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.90; 10 lbs. \$17.50.

557 BUTTERNUT: 100 days. A recent introduction which has become very popular. Fruits are 10 to 12 inches long with a neck of about 4 inches in diameter which is solid flesh. The small seed cavity is located in the lower bowl-shaped end. Skin is light creamy brown. Flesh is yellow, fine grained, dry, of good quality, and a good keeper. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.40; lb. \$8.00.

568 KITCHINETTE: 105 days. A small strain of Green Hubbard, perhaps two-thirds as large—6 pounds. It is of more convenient size for the average family and is of excellent quality. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$22.50.

562 GREEN HUBBARD: 105 days. The standard winter squash. Fruits are large, commonly 9 to 10 inches through, globular, dark bronze green, moderately warted. Rind very hard and strong. Flesh very thick, deep orange-yellow, fine grained and dry. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.25; 10 lbs. \$30.00.

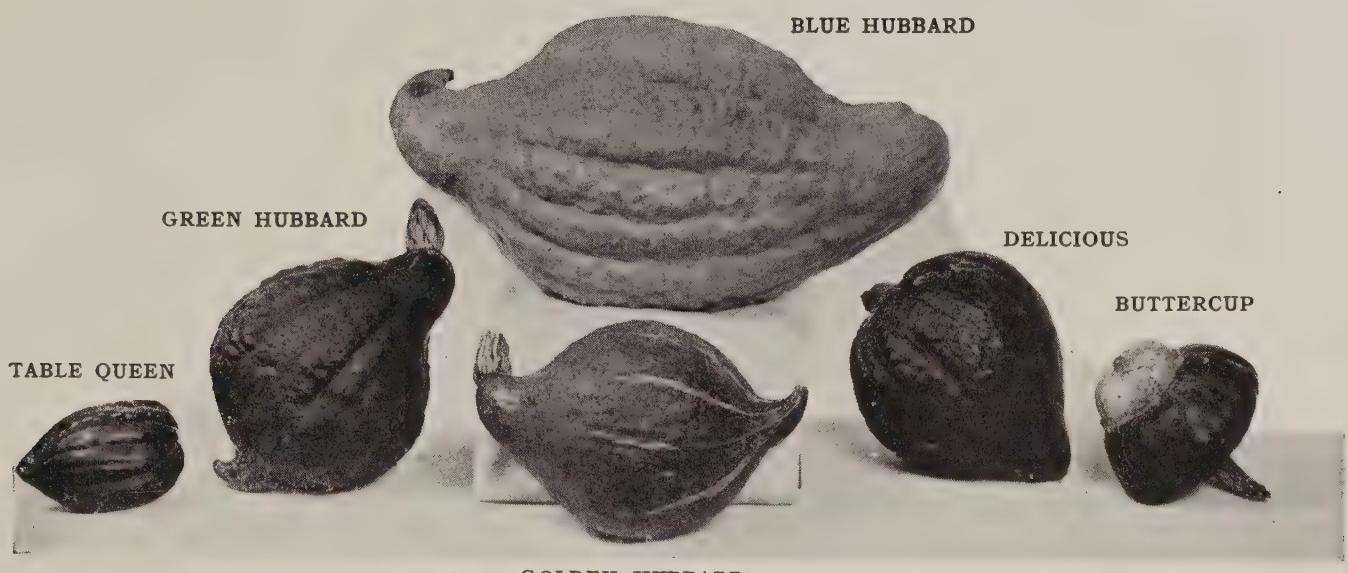
563 GOLDEN HUBBARD: 100 days. Similar to Green Hubbard, but earlier, smaller, and more prolific. Fruits moderately warted, orange red, with faint cream colored stripes toward blossom end. Flesh deep orange and dry. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$22.50.

564 BLUE HUBBARD: (Eastern grown). 105 days. Superior in edible quality to other Hubbard strains. Fruits large, round, pointed at both ends; slightly ridged, with very hard blue-gray rind; weighs from 12 to 14 pounds, some larger. Flesh yellow-orange and thick. We believe that we have one of the purest strains on the market. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$37.50.

565 WESTERN GROWN BLUE HUBBARD: 105 days. This differs from our Eastern grown strain in that it is shorter. Resembles Green Hubbard in shape but is larger. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.45; 10 lbs. \$22.00.

566 WARTED HUBBARD: 110 days. Somewhat larger than Green Hubbard and more heavily warted. Fruits about 14 pounds, pointed at each end. Very dark green, flesh deep orange-yellow, dry and sweet. Very prolific, stores well. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$25.00.

A Squash For Every Purpose



***560 GREEN DELICIOUS:** 103 days. Fruits are broad top-shaped, commonly 7 to 8 inches long. Skin is very dark green, fairly smooth. Rind is thin but hard. Flesh is extremely thick, bright yellow, fine grained and dry, without fibre, and of highest quality. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$32.50.

567 GOLDEN DELICIOUS: 103 days. On account of its extremely dry flesh it is highly desirable for canning and home use. Fruits top-shaped, about 7 pounds. Skin bright reddish orange, with deep green tip at blossom end. Flesh thick, medium grained, golden orange, sweet and dry. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$25.00.

SUMMER SQUASH

Vitamins b c g
Pkt. will plant 10 hills
2 lbs. will plant 1 acre

Summer squash should be planted after danger of frost anytime up to June 15th, 1 inch deep in hills 4 feet by 4 feet. Plant 6 to 8 seeds in each hill and thin to 3 plants.

Yankee Hybrid and Early Prolific are the two most popular Summer straightneck varieties. Yankee Hybrid is a first generation cross made every year on our farms. It will yield about twice as many fruits in the first ten days of bearing as Early Prolific. Early Crookneck is largely used in the South.

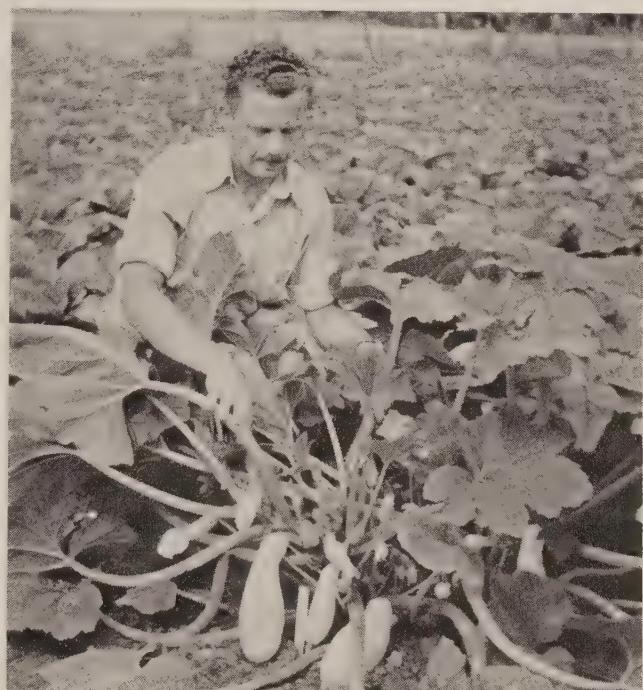
***550 YANKEE HYBRID:** 50 days. Similar in appearance to Early Prolific, this hybrid is distinctly earlier, more uniform, and more productive than either of its inbred parents—Connecticut Straight-neck and Early Prolific. The plants are bush type. Fruits are medium yellow, straight and slightly warted. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$5.25; 10 lbs. \$50.00.

554 EARLY PROLIFIC: 55 days. Plants dwarf, bush type. An attractive, productive strain of Giant Straightneck; though the fruits are somewhat smaller, they are earlier and of bright lemon-yellow color. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$14.50.

551 GIANT STRAIGHTNECK: 60 days. Plants are semi-bush type. Fruits are large, thick-necked, straight, heavily warted and rich yellow in color. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

552 CONNECTICUT STRAIGHTNECK: 55 days. Plants are bush type; earlier and more dwarf but more prolific than Giant Straightneck. Fruits are large, slightly warted, medium yellow; under some conditions produces fruits with undesirable greenish cast. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

553 EARLY CROOKNECK: 55 days. Plants very prolific. Fruits curved at neck, light yellow at early eating stage, and covered with warts. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$14.50.



Yankee Hybrid produces more squash early in the season and is especially valuable where prices are usually best for the first week or two.

556 LONG COCOZELLE: 65 days. Italian marrow bush type. Fruits are cylindrical, straight, smooth, dark green with light green stripes. Very prolific. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$18.00.

Honey Cream - Earliest and Sweetest



You can grow delicious Honey Cream watermelons in the North. Honey Cream is the earliest, sweetest melon we have ever grown. We suggest planting Honey Cream under Hotents (see inside back cover).

WATERMELON

Pkt. will plant 10 hills

Watermelons require a light, well drained soil and plenty of fertilizer. We suggest in the North that the plants either be started inside in clay or fertile pots and transplanted to the open ground after danger of frost is past; or, the seed may be planted under Hotents. Either method will insure an early crop of delicious melons.

Honey Cream is the best early watermelon. Its delicious golden yellow flesh and thin rind make it unique among watermelon varieties.

442 KLONDIKE: 90 days. An early variety, very popular in the Western States. Fruits large, oblong, slightly tapering to blossom end and medium sized. Flesh bright deep red, very sweet and tender. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

***440 HONEY CREAM:** 82 days. Honey Cream is a prolific watermelon of excellent quality. The fruits are large, nearly round and light green with darker green stripes. The flesh is golden yellow, firm, and of excellent quality. We recommend Honey Cream for the home garden and roadside stand. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$37.50.

441 EARLY KANSAS: 90 days. Fruits large, nearly round, bright green, with broad wavy stripes of lighter green. Flesh bright red, thick, free from stringy heart, and of excellent flavor. Rind thin and tough. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

TURNIPS

Vitamins b c g

Pkt. will sow 25 ft. row
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will sow 100 ft. row
Seed hot water treated

For Winter use, seed should be sown July 15th to 30th either in 12 to 28 inch rows, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, or broadcast. If in rows, seedlings should be thinned to 4 inches apart. Sown in Spring, turnips are apt to be wormy.

The Purple Top White Globe is the standard Winter turnip for the field and garden. Turnip seed may be sown by broadcasting between the rows at the last cultivation of your garden. In this way you will grow all the turnips you need with very little labor.

***450 PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE:** 57 days. Tops medium large, compact, cut-leaved. Roots globular, smooth; bright purplish-red above, white below; become 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Flesh is white, firm, fine grained and tender when young. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$7.50.

451 GOLDEN BALL: 60 days. Tops small, cut-leaved. Roots globular, commonly 4 inches in diameter. Skin smooth, orange-yellow. Flesh yellow, firm, fine grained and of good quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00.

RUTABAGAS

Vitamins b C g

Pkt. will sow 25 ft. row
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will sow 100 ft. row
Seed hot water treated

Rutabagas are either seeded in rows 18 to 30 inches and thinned to 6 to 10 inches or sowed in a bed and transplanted. Rutabagas require a month more to mature than turnips so should be sowed earlier.

Improved Long Island is the most commonly grown commercial variety.

***460 IMPROVED LONG ISLAND:** 90 days. Tops comparatively small and neck short. Roots are large, spherical, purplish-red above ground, light yellow below; taproot small. Flesh is yellow, fine grained, firm, crisp, mild and sweet. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$10.00.

461 HALL'S WESTBURY: 90 days. A large growing yellow variety with purple top and small neck. One of the popular varieties grown in Canada. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.00.

*

"Your seeds gave me excellent results the past two years."
February 18, 1946

R. L. Spangler,
5135 Mass. Ave. N. W.,
Washington 16, D. C.

Home Grown Strawberries Taste Better

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Set plants 18 inches apart in $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. rows. We have in the past dug strawberry plants as they were wanted by the customers. Many of the orders came in late or specified late shipment. We found these late dug plants started slowly and were not as vigorous as early dug plants.

By experimenting we find that the most successful way to handle Strawberry plants is to dig them as early in the Spring as possible, place them in cold storage and hold them dormant until they are shipped. They do not have the top growth of freshly dug plants but we find when transplanted they recover faster and make a far better stand.

We list the four Spring varieties that seem to be among those best adapted to the East. Premier is a fine early berry but the fruiting season is short. Fairfax is a day or two later but fruits over a much longer season. Catskill, a midseason variety produces very large berries over a long season. Sparkle, a new variety, is especially recommended for freezing. Mastodon is the best of the everbearing varieties.

***FAIRFAX:** One of the most popular berries for the home garden and roadside stand; a day or two later than Premier but an exceptionally long fruiting season. Plants are vigorous and foliage holds well through fruiting season. Fruits are very large and hold size better than most varieties. Fairfax has a rich, full bodied flavor and a mouth watering aroma. Freshly dug No. 1 plants: 25 plants \$1.30; 50 plants \$2.15; 100 plants \$3.40, prepaid; 500 plants, \$9.40; 1,000 plants \$18.00, not prepaid.

SPARKLE: The New York State Experiment Station especially recommends Sparkle as a quick freezing variety. Sparkle, a new introduction from the New Jersey Experiment Station, ripens late, has a fine flavor and is claimed to be resistant to Red Stole root rot disease. Freshly dug No. 1 plants: 25 plants \$1.30; 50 plants \$2.15; 100 plants \$3.40, prepaid; 500 plants \$9.40; 1,000 plants \$18.00, not prepaid.

PREMIER: A favorite variety for local and nearby markets. The plant is vigorous, makes good fruiting bed in all types of soil and is very disease resistant. First fruits are large but season is short and berries have a tendency to run down in size as season advances. A very heavy producer of excellent quality berries. Freshly dug No. 1 plants: 25 plants \$1.30; 50 plants \$2.15; 100 plants \$3.40, prepaid; 500 plants \$9.40; 1,000 plants \$18.00, not prepaid.

MASTODON EVERBEARING: Most popular of the everbearing varieties, Mastodon produces a good crop during the Summer and Fall of the same year planted. The following Spring it will yield a fine crop equal to many regular Spring varieties. With its Fall bearing qualities, this double duty strawberry has made many friends. Plants vigorous; berries generally large to very large. Spring crop larger than that produced in the Summer and Fall. Freshly dug No. 1 plants: 25 plants \$2.00; 50 plants \$3.40; 100 plants \$5.40, prepaid; 500 plants \$16.00; 1,000 plants \$28.00, not prepaid.



Yes, we used this picture of Morrell and the Fairfax strawberries some years ago. We have never found a better strawberry picture; neither have we found a better berry for the home garden than Fairfax.

CATSKILL: A very large midseason berry suitable for both the home garden and local markets. Plants vigorous, free from leaf diseases, very productive and thrives in all soils. Fruit very large, attractive, holds size well throughout the season. Freshly dug No. 1 plants: 25 plants \$1.30; 50 plants \$2.15; 100 plants \$3.40, prepaid; 500 plants \$9.40; 1,000 plants \$18.00, not prepaid.



MacDonald is a lot more attractive than the old rhubarb that grows in every country garden.

ROOTS

ASPARAGUS ROOTS: See page 2.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS: Strong, well grown roots; freshly dug; ready after April 10th. 50 roots \$1.50; 100 roots \$2.25, prepaid; 1,000 roots \$15.00, not prepaid.

MacDONALD RHUBARB ROOTS: A new crimson stalked rhubarb of excellent flavor. Sauce made from MacDonald Rhubarb is a beautiful pink color and much more attractive than that made from common varieties. Roots average about 1 lb. each. Single roots 35 cts.; 10 roots \$3.20, prepaid; 100 roots \$25.00, not prepaid.

1946 U. S. Corn Crop Was 80% Hybrids

CERTIFIED HYBRID FIELD CORN

1 Bu. will plant 4 acres for silage
1 Bu. will plant 5 acres for grain

It is estimated that 68% of the field corn grown in the United States in 1946 was hybrid varieties and that this 68% produced 80% of the corn crop. Hybrids are more resistant to dry weather, ripen more evenly, and produce more bushels per acre. Certified hybrid corn is so vigorous that care should be taken not to plant it too thick—26 inch rows and 9 inches in the row for silage and 12 inches when the corn is to be grown for grain.

Growers tell us that Certified Cornell 35-5 will shell more pounds of corn than any other variety they have ever grown. It also makes good silage in areas where the season is short. Certified Cornell 29-3 is the most popular hybrid for silage in the Northeast but is more susceptible to smut and does not stand quite as well as Wisconsin 416 and Wisconsin 464.

EARLY VARIETIES

CERTIFIED CORNELL HYBRID 35-5: 95 days. A new early yellow dent hybrid field corn introduced by the N. Y. State College of Agriculture. Stalks 7 to 8 ft. high, ears 8 to 9 inches, kernels narrow, deep, yellow. A very attractive corn that yields well and is well adapted to New York State conditions. The narrow kernel makes Cornell 35-5 a favorite with the poultrymen.

No. 1 FLAT KERNELS: 1 peck \$2.65; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$4.50;
1 bu. \$8.25; 2 bu. \$16.25.

SECOND SIZE FLAT KERNELS: 1 peck \$2.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$3.25; 1 bu. \$5.75; 2 bu. \$11.25.

ROUND KERNELS: 1 peck \$2.15; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$3.75; 1 bu. \$6.75; 2 bu. \$13.25.

CERTIFIED CORNELL HYBRID 34-53: 100 days. First yellow dent hybrid husking corn to be introduced by the N. Y. State College of Agriculture. Stalk 7 to 9 ft., leafy; ears 8 to 9 inches long. Kernels yellow, fairly deep. This hybrid is very similar to Cornell 11.

No. 1 FLAT KERNELS: 1 peck \$2.65; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$4.50;
1 bu. \$8.25; 2 bu. \$16.25.

SECOND SIZE FLAT KERNELS: 1 peck \$2.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$3.25; 1 bu. \$5.75; 2 bu. \$11.25.

ROUND KERNELS: 1 peck \$2.15; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$3.75;
1 bu. \$6.75; 2 bu. \$13.25.



John, one of the younger generation of Robson's. His job last Summer was to keep watch of the fields of hybrid corn and schedule the detasseling crews to the various fields,—all of which passed certification inspections. He is here inspecting one of the fields of Certified 29-3 that is almost ready to harvest.

MID-SEASON VARIETIES

CERTIFIED CORNELL HYBRID 29-3: 110 days. Originated at Cornell as a silage variety for use on the higher elevations of New York State and also found to be an excellent husking variety on our farms where the elevation is below 1,200 ft. Stalk 9-10 ft., slender and leafy. Ears 9 to 10 inches long and slightly tapered. The dented kernels are yellow tinged with red. Cornell 29-3 has largely replaced West Branch Sweepstakes for silage—the silage contains 10% more dry matter and will feed your cows two weeks longer.

No. 1 FLAT KERNELS: 1 peck \$2.65; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$4.50;
1 bu. \$8.25; 2 bu. \$16.25.

SECOND SIZE FLAT KERNELS: 1 peck \$2.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$3.25; 1 bu. \$5.75; 2 bu. \$11.25.

ROUND KERNELS: 1 peck \$2.15; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$3.75; 1 bu. \$6.75; 2 bu. \$13.25.

SAMPLES OF ABOVE SIZES ON REQUEST

WISCONSIN HYBRID 464: 110 days. A leafy yellow variety of the same season as Cornell 29-3 but one that we find has a stronger stalk and root than 29-3. It is also more resistant to smut. Suitable for silage on elevations in New York State over 1,200 ft. and for both silage and husking at elevations from 600 to 1,200 ft. Stalk 8 to 10 ft.; ear large, well filled with deep yellow kernels. **No. 1 flat kernels:** 1 peck \$2.60; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$4.75; 1 bu. \$9.00; 2 bu. \$17.75.

WISCONSIN HYBRID 416: 105 days. Very similar to Wisconsin Hybrid 464 but about 5 days earlier. Stalks are medium tall; ears long and somewhat slender. Its field appearance is very good and it is noted for easy husking. **No. 1 flat kernels:** 1 peck \$2.60; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$4.75; 1 bu. \$9.00; 2 bu. \$17.75.

CERTIFIED CORNELL HYBRID 29-5: 120 days. A silage variety of the same season as West Branch Sweepstakes but having 10% more feeding value. Stalks 9 to 10 ft. tall, slender and leafy. Ears long and slender. Kernels yellow and white. A very good silage corn for the 600 to 1,200 ft. elevations in New York State.

No. 1 FLAT KERNELS: 1 peck \$2.65; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$4.50;
1 bu. \$8.25; 2 bu. \$16.25.

SECOND SIZE FLAT KERNELS: 1 peck \$2.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$3.25; 1 bu. \$5.75; 2 bu. \$11.25.

ROUND KERNELS: 1 peck \$2.15; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$3.75; 1 bu. \$6.75; 2 bu. \$13.25.

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT: The most popular of all repellents to protect sprouting corn from crows, pheasants and other birds. Easy to apply. Will not gum up planter. **1 bu. size 60 cts.; 2 bu. size \$1.00; 4 bu. size \$1.75, postpaid.**

Vicland and Erban - 100 Bushel Varieties



Our new seed corn dryer completed last year has a drying capacity of 2,000 bushels per day. Complete automatic heat and humidity controls protect the seed and insures high germination of both sweet and field corn. Before the corn goes to the drying bins it passes over belts and roller conveyors where it is carefully sorted and all damaged kernels removed.

OPEN-POLLINATED FIELD CORN

For those who still prefer the old open-pollinated varieties of corn, we have Certified Early Cornell 11 for grain and either West Branch Sweepstakes or Improved Leaming for silage. We can only recommend Improved Leaming in areas that have long growing seasons.

1 bushel of Certified Early Cornell 11 will plant 5 acres; 1 bushel of West Branch Sweepstakes or Improved Leaming will plant between 3 and 4 acres.

CERTIFIED OATS

2 to 2½ bu. will sow 1 acre

All Certified Oats are treated with New Improved Ceresan before shipment.

Rust has ruined many crops of oats in recent years. For this reason we have shifted to rust resistant varieties and incidentally to 100 bushels per acre yields. Erban and Vicland make a good combination. If your land is early so you can sow early in April, we advise using Erban; if you must plant late, sow Vicland.

VICLAND: Vicland is derived from a Victoria × Richland cross and was developed cooperatively by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Wisconsin Experiment Station. It is early maturing. Its straw is short (30–36 inches), fine in texture and moderately stiff. The heads of Vicland are of the spreading type with horizontal and slightly upswept branching. The kernels of Vicland are yellow in color and the bushel weight is usually high. The variety is crown rust resistant. Its yield during rust years has been good. **Certified Seed: 1 to 15 bu. \$2.00 per bu.; 15 bu. or more \$1.90 per bu., not prepaid.**

ERBAN: Erban is a medium tall Canadian variety of oat maturing about six days later than Vicland. It is taller than Vicland, being about 34–50 inches in height with medium stiff straw. Erban has a tree-type head and produces white kernels. It has medium resistance to leaf rust and is smut resistant. **Certified Seed: 1 to 5 bu. \$2.00 per bu.; 15 bu. or more \$1.90 per bu., not prepaid.**

CERTIFIED EARLY CORNELL 11: 90 days. A very early strain of Cornell 11 that has proven to be very productive for an open pollinated dent variety. Stalk 7 to 9 ft. Ears 8 to 9 inches long with 14 to 18 rows of yellow kernels on a small cob. **No. 1 Flat Kernels: 1 peck \$1.75; ½ bu. \$3.00; 1 bu. \$5.50; 2 bu. \$10.75.**

WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES: 120 days. A silage corn that produces a heavy tonnage of 9 to 10 ft. stalks, but cannot be depended on to mature for grain in New York State. Ear large, 10 to 12 inches long, bearing 12 to 14 rows of large kernels, mostly red. **1 peck \$2.00; ½ bu. \$3.35; 1 bu. \$5.75; 2 bu. \$11.25.**

IMPROVED LEAMING: 102 days. An improved strain of a very popular old variety. Plant 10 to 12 ft. high. Stalk heavy, quite leafy and well rooted. Produces an enormous amount of green weight with high percentage of water. Cannot be depended on to ripen ears in most sections of New York State. **1 peck \$1.60; ½ bu. \$2.75; 1 bu. \$5.00; 2 bu. \$9.75.**

CERTIFIED ALPHA BARLEY

2 to 2½ bu. will sow 1 acre

The most popular two-rowed variety in the East. Alpha is a heavy producing, large kerneled barley with fairly stiff straw. Ripens a little later than the six row varieties; heads do not crinkle and break off. This makes it especially desirable for sowing with oats or harvesting with combine. **Certified Seed: 1 to 10 bu. \$2.75 per bu.; 10 bu. or more \$2.65 per bu., not prepaid.**

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"Seneca Chief took blue ribbons over four other lots displayed at Charles County Fair. It was the sweetest corn I have ever eaten."

October 21, 1946

John H. Matthews
LaPlatta, Maryland

Beat Potato Scab With Ontario



Much of Western New York is in a limestone belt where the soil is so favorable for potato scab that many growers have in the past found it practically impossible to grow No. 1 potatoes. We now have Ontario—so scab resistant that clean tubers are produced on this limestone soil without any treatment. This field of Certified Ontario seed yielded almost 500 bushels per acre.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

1 Peck (15 lbs.) will plant about 200 ft. row

Certified seed potatoes are grown from carefully selected tested certified stock; officially inspected in the field for trueness to name, for disease and insect damage, harvested and again tested in Florida to insure our customers of the highest quality seed that can be produced. Each bag carries a certificate stating that the contents meet certification standards.

Irish Cobbler has for years held the reputation of being the best quality early potato for both home use and market. We have found that Certified Cobbler seed grown on Prince Edward Island, Canada, will yield more bushels per acre than is possible from seed grown farther South.

Bliss Triumph is a very early pink-skinned variety. Bliss does not usually yield as well as Irish Cobbler but is earlier.

Katahdin and Chippewa are comparatively new midseason varieties that have found favor in many localities. Sebago is very popular in areas which formerly grew Smooth and Russet Rurals.

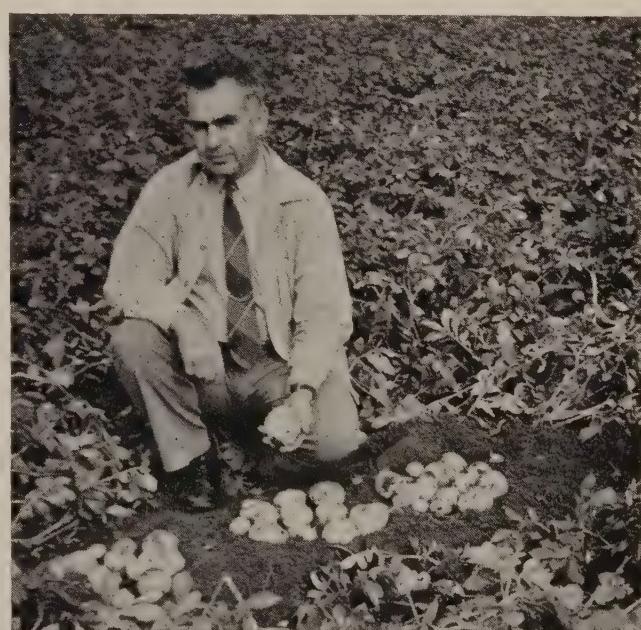
The new Ontario has created wide interest in the whole Northeast. Ontario not only yields well, but is very resistant to Potato Scab.

NEW YORK CERTIFIED ONTARIO: 120 days.

Ontario is a seedling resulting from a cross made by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Our farms are in the limestone belt of New York State where the soil is favorable for the development of potato scab. In fact, we have been forced to grow our New York Certified seed in other areas of the State where potato scab is not a problem.

Some years ago we set up a scab testing plot on one of our farms in cooperation with the New York State College of Agriculture. Here on the same scab infested land year after year various new varieties of potatoes were tested for resistance to scab. Ontario was outstanding and also had what many others did not have—fair to good cooking quality and yield. Ontario has been tested in many other places and we are sure that it will do much to solve the scab problem in those sections that are affected. Ontario comes out clean where other varieties fail.

Ontario tubers are very smooth, shallow-eyed, white and slightly elongated; not only very resistant to scab but quite resistant to late blight and "Z" disease. 1 peck (15 lbs.) by Parcel Post \$1.50, prepaid; 1 to 10 bags \$5.10 per 100 lb. bag; 10 to 100 bags \$5.00; 100 bags or more \$4.90, not prepaid.



Orson digs three hills of Ontario scab resistant potatoes to see how they have set and the size of the tubers. They look all right.

Sweet Potatoes For The North

NEW YORK CERTIFIED SEBAGO: 120 days. Tubers white, shallow-eyed, somewhat thicker than Chippewa. Vigorous, upright foliage; fairly resistant to heat and drought. Wide adaptation to soil and climate. Yields as well or better than Rural. Somewhat resistant to late blight, yellow dwarf and scab. Cooks white, fairly mealy. 1 peck by Parcel Post \$1.40 Prepaid; 1 to 10 bags \$4.60 per 100 lb. bag; 10 to 100 bags \$4.50; 100 bags or more \$4.25, not prepaid.

NEW YORK CERTIFIED BLISS TRIUMPH: 80 days. Tubers blocky, pink skinned, usually shallow eyed, very susceptible to scab and mosaic. Adaptation similar to Irish Cobbler. Suitable for local markets and home garden. Excellent cooking quality. 1 peck by Parcel Post \$1.45 Prepaid; 1 to 10 bags \$4.75 per 100 lb. bag; 10 to 100 bags \$4.65, not prepaid.

NEW YORK STATE CERTIFIED KATAHDIN: 110 days. Tubers glossy white, shallow-eyed, rather thick, very regular and seldom rough even under unfavorable conditions. Fairly wide adaptation. Usually does not yield as well as other late varieties, but very popular on markets. Sets few tubers and develops them rapidly. Sets shallow and is subject to sunburn. Somewhat resistant to mosaic, leaf-roll, yellow dwarf and "Z" disease. 1 peck by Parcel Post \$1.40 Prepaid; 1 to 10 bags \$4.60 per 100 lb. bag; 10 to 100 bags \$4.50; 100 bags or more \$4.25, not prepaid.

NEW YORK CERTIFIED CHIPPEWA: 100 days. Tubers glossy white, shallow eyed, flattened. Tends to sprout early in storage. Should be marketed early for best quality. Very susceptible to leaf-roll and scab. Usually outyields Cobbler. Widely adapted and fairly resistant to heat and drought. Popular for chip making. Cooks white, very mealy. 1 peck by Parcel Post \$1.40 Prepaid; 1 to 10 bags \$4.60 per 100 lb. bag; 10 to 100 bags \$4.50; 100 bags or more \$4.25, not prepaid.

SOY BEANS

Soy beans probably will never be as widely grown in the East as in the Middle-west but we now have early varieties that are suited to Northeastern conditions. These are Cayuga and Seneca. Cayuga is the smaller plant and is usually sowed solid with a grain drill while Seneca is more branching and does better if sowed in every other run of the drill or in 28 inch rows. Where soy beans are planted closer than 28 inches, a spike-tooth drag or weeder is used for cultivation.

Lincoln is an improved Manchu and is sowed for hay or with corn for silage. A special soy bean attachment for the corn planter helps put in the proper proportion of soy beans.

CAYUGA: 90 days. Cayuga has an upright habit of growth with few branches, 2½ to 3 feet high. The stiff stalk bears a profusion of pods containing 2 or 3 small black beans.

We have found that under our conditions the most economical way to grow Cayuga Soy Beans is to drill them about June 10th on a clean piece of ground using all the runs in the grain drill and seeding at the rate of 1½ bu. per acre. If weeds are a problem, when the bean plants are 3 to 4 inches high a weeder or spike tooth drag should be used. When ripe they can be cut with a combine or grain binder and threshed. Suitable for stock feeding, also for an early hay crop. ½ bu. \$2.75; 1 to 4 bu. \$5.00; 4 bu. or more \$4.90 per bu., not prepaid.

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"The sample of Ontario Potatoes yielded at the rate of about 300 sacks per acre on muck. They were the handsomest stock we saw anywhere in 1946, no scab on them what-so-ever even though we planted them on very scabby land in which Cobblers were seriously injured. The season was highly favorable to the development of starch which leads us to believe the Ontarios in other seasons would be soggy; however, we are reconciled to putting up with varieties fit only for mashing providing they have other good qualities and won't scab."

November 13, 1946

C. L. Fitch, Sec'y.,
Iowa Vegetable Growers' Ass'n.,
Ames, Iowa.

***PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CERTIFIED IRISH COBLERS:** 90 days. This seed was grown on Prince Edward Island, Canada. Weather and soil conditions there are ideal for the production of Cobbler potatoes. Prince Edward Island seed of this variety is much more vigorous and produces a larger yield than seed grown farther South.

The Irish Cobbler is a medium early variety. Tuber is blocky, glossy white, rather deep eyed, very susceptible to scab, well adapted to muck and the lighter soils. Requires cool moist situation for high yields. Excellent quality. 1 peck by Parcel Post \$1.60 Prepaid; 1 to 10 bags \$5.00 per 100 lb. bag; 10 to 100 bags \$4.90; 100 bags or more \$4.75, not prepaid.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

100 plants will set 150 ft. row

Sweet potatoes can be successfully grown in the Northern States providing you have a sandy soil, plant the right variety and follow our cultural directions. If you have the soil we will supply you with the plants and full cultural directions.

Our Northern growers are finding that sweet potatoes can be grown farther North than was thought possible. This is the result of new and earlier varieties and better cultural practices. A new variety developed in Maryland called "Maryland Golden" has given wonderful results in New York State. We supply each purchaser of plants with detailed instructions on how to grow sweet potatoes successfully. All you need is a moderately light, fertile soil.

MARYLAND GOLDEN: 120 days. One of the most attractive and productive varieties we have ever seen. Flesh golden color and medium dry. Stores well but is tender and must be handled carefully. Plants ready for shipment about June 1st. 50 plants \$1.00; 100 plants \$1.75, prepaid; 500 plants \$6.00; 1,000 plants \$10.00, not prepaid.

SOY BEANS

SENECA: 100 days. A larger plant than Cayuga, more branching. Produces heavy crops of good sized yellow beans. The yellow color makes it more desirable for processing than Cayuga.

Seneca Soy Beans should be planted in 28 inch rows and cultivated or sowed with a grain drill using every other tooth. Because of size of plant it is not advisable to sow closer than 14 inch rows. Where 14 inch rows are used, cultivating can be done with spike tooth drag or rotary hoe. 3 to 4 pecks will sow an acre in 14 inch rows. ½ bu. \$2.75; 1 to 4 bu. \$5.00; 4 bu. or more \$4.90 per bu., not prepaid.

LINCOLN: 108 days. A new cross between Mandarin and Manchu. Plant medium height, well branched, upright. Especially adapted for hay and for planting with corn for silage in New York and Northern Pennsylvania. Soy beans in corn add 10% more dry matter and 50% more protein to the silage. ½ bu. \$2.75; 1 to 4 bu. \$5.00; 4 bu. or more \$4.90 per bu., not prepaid.

Do not fail to inoculate soy beans with Legume-Aid. See page 35.

Rye Grass Stops Erosion



Growers are finding that Rye Grass can be used on many crops. Here we see Domestic Rye Grass sowed on a field of tomatoes at the last cultivation. It does not show much growth until the tomato vines are killed by frost. This picture taken late in November shows John Robson and Gordon Jones measuring the growth that the Rye Grass has made.

DOMESTIC RYE GRASS

More and more farmers are each year finding that the cheapest form of soil conservation is by the use of Common Rye Grass. Each year they are finding that Domestic Rye Grass can be successfully used as a cover crop on more and more crops.

Seed should be sowed on top of the ground directly after the last cultivation. With a little additional equipment, cultivating and sowing can be done at one operation. Growers in our locality are sowing rye grass in corn, tomatoes, squash, pumpkins and cabbage.

Domestic Rye Grass makes very little growth until frost has killed the crop or until it is harvested. From then on, until covered by snow, Domestic Rye Grass grows rapidly, forming a sod that protects the soil from erosion and furnishes a large amount of humus for the use of the following crop. The dairyman who sows Domestic Rye Grass in his silage corn not only conserves his soil and fertility but has a source of excellent fall pasture.

Domestic Rye Grass should be seeded at the rate of 10 to 12 lbs. per acre if it is not to be pastured. If pastured a seeding of 20 pounds is recommended. Domestic Rye Grass forms a much greater root system than rye; does not grow as fast in the Spring; and can be sowed at less cost per acre.

There is a difference in the hardiness of Domestic Rye Grass. Texas grown seed winter-kills much worse than seed grown farther North. Our seed is grown for us in Oregon. The official analysis on our 1946 crop is: Purity 99.63%, Crop Seed 0.12%, Inert Matter 0.25%. No weeds present.

1 to 10 lbs. 25 cts. per lb.; 10 to 20 lbs., 20 cts. per lb.; 20 to 100 lbs., 18 cts. per lb., prepaid; 100 lbs. or over, 16 cts., not prepaid.

(Send today for special folder on use and application of Domestic Rye Grass.)

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"We had fine results from last year's seeds."
March 2, 1946
Edward M. Chase,
65 Elm Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.



Dr. George Moore, District Conservationist, with headquarters at Canandaigua, N. Y., is enthusiastic over the results we have had sowing Domestic Rye Grass at the time of the last cultivation of corn. We have 750 acres sowed to Rye Grass this year. Note the heavy root growth, much more efficient at stopping soil erosion than Rye.

PASTURE MIXTURE

1947 CORNELL PASTURE MIXTURES: Most pasture mixtures for the Northeast are built around Kentucky Blue Grass. The price on this seed is so uncertain that we cannot make definite quotations for future orders. Drop us a card when you are ready to buy and we will quote you promptly.

Kill Those Weeds In Your Lawn



FEATHERLITE GARDEN TOOLS

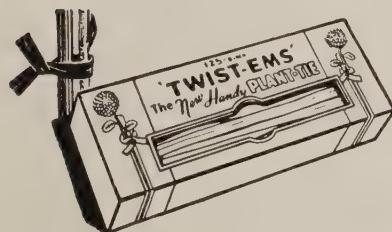
A beautiful set of polished aluminum garden tools that any gardener will be glad to own; as a present this set solves many problems. Made from heavy cast aluminum these tools will not rust; handles will not fall out, bend or break. Truly the world's finest in garden tools.

Matched set of 3 tools (1 of each, boxed) \$4.95 prepaid.

Garden Trowel (individually boxed) \$2.00 prepaid.

Cultivating Fork (individually boxed) \$2.00 prepaid.

Transplanting and Bulb Trowel (individually boxed) \$1.50 prepaid.



TWIST-EMS

Strong, dark green, "invisible" tapes with wire reinforcing. Protects stems, permanently support Annuals, Perennials, Vines, Shrubs, and Vegetables. Grand for flower arrangement. Millions used by successful nurserymen, professional and amateur gardeners.

Garden Size 8 inch Special Carton (125) 35 cts. prepaid.

7 inch 250, 40 cts.; 500, 77 cts.; 1,000, \$1.50, prepaid; 5,000, \$1.39 per M; 10,000, \$1.33, per M; not prepaid.

8 inch 250, 45 cts.; 500, 87 cts.; 1,000, \$1.70, prepaid; 5,000, \$1.59 per M; 10,000, \$1.52 per M; not prepaid.

WEED KILLERS

"AERO" CYANAMID: A fertilizer for asparagus that also controls weeds. Apply at the rate of 1 lb. to 30 ft. of row. **Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.** Descriptive folder will be mailed on request.

WEEDONE (2-4-D): The new selective weed killer. Kills Poison Ivy, Bind weed and many other deeply rooted plants. Destroys most weeds in lawns without killing grass. **Price, \$1.00.** Sufficient to make up 5 gallons of solution. Descriptive folder will be mailed on request.

2-4 DOW WEED KILLER (2-4-D): Powder form of this selective weed killer. The most economical buy for large lawns. **1 1/4 lb. sufficient to treat 20,000 square ft., \$3.40, prepaid.**

AMMATE: A new weed killer for use where it is desired to kill all vegetation. Ammate should not be used on lawns as it will not only kill the weeds but will damage the grass. **2 lbs. 75 cts.** Descriptive folder will be mailed on request.

LEGUME-AID

LEGUME INOCULATION

INOCULATE ALL LEGUMES FOR CROP SUCCESS with LEGUME-AID.

Specify size of carton and seed to be inoculated.

	Size	Inoculates	Price
Alfalfa and all Clovers	{ 1 bu. 2 1/2 bu.	60 lbs. 150 lbs.	\$.50 1.00
Field and Garden Peas	1 2/3 bu.	100 lbs.	.50
Soy Beans	{ 2 bu. 5 bu.	120 lbs. 300 lbs.	.30 .55

COMBINATION MARKET GARDENERS' CULTURES—For 1-Bushel Garden and Canning Peas; and 1-Bushel Garden, Navy, String, Wax and Lima Beans. Inoculates 120 lbs. of seed. **Price 50 cts.**

GARDEN PACKET—Inoculates up to 5 lbs. of Peas, Sweet Peas, Lima Beans or Lupines. **Price 10 cts.**

RAT KILLER FORMULA 83 CONTAINING ANTU (Alphanaphthylthiourea)

The new rat killer discovered during the war and now released for civilian use, Formula 83 is more poisonous to rats than any of the common poisons now in use. It comes in two forms: as a treated bait and as a dusting powder to be used in runways and burrows. Rats licking the powder from their feet will get enough poison to kill them. Formula 83 causes the lungs to fill with fluids and creates choking which causes death. They usually die in the open.

Fortunately Formula 83 does not seem to affect mature chickens. It is only mildly poisonous to cats and dogs. They usually cannot retain the poison in their stomachs. The poison should be kept away from pigs.

Full directions for use accompany every package of Formula 83.

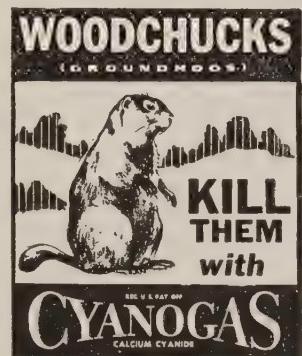
Size No. 1: Two individual packages—Feeding Bait and Concentrate Powder for drinking water. Price 35 cts., prepaid.

Size No. 2: 4 oz. of Feeding Bait and a package of the Concentrate Powder for drinking water. A popular farm size. Price \$1.00, prepaid.

Size No. 3: A shaker can of the Concentrate Powder for use in rat burrows or runways. Price \$1.00, prepaid.

CYANOGENS FOR WOODCHUCKS

Woodchucks or ground hogs do a great deal of damage to many of our garden crops. Cyanogas is safe to handle and easy to use; kills in the burrows. Directions with each package. Also controls ants, rats and moles. **1/2 lb. 45 cts.; 1 lb. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.00, prepaid.**



WINTER WHEAT AND BARLEY

Prices on Certified Wong Winter Barley, Certified Yorkwin and Cornell 595 Wheat will be available about August 1st. Write for price list to be mailed at that time.

Treat Seed Before Planting

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Insecticides fall into three classes: stomach poisons, contact poisons, and repellants. Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead, Calcium Arsenate—all poisonous to animals, including man—were for a long time the only stomach poisons known. A few years ago the scientists discovered a tropical plant from which could be made a material poisonous to chewing insects and worms but harmless to the warm-blooded animals. This is Rotenone. Rotenone should be used on all vegetables where leafy parts covered by spray or dust are to be eaten.

Black Leaf "40" is a nicotine spray that kills plant lice by contact. The new insecticide, DDT, is also a contact dust or spray. It is very effective on worms, thrip, and leaf-hoppers but will not kill plant lice or Mexican bean beetles.

Tobacco dust is repellent dust used to keep flea beetles off cabbage, cauliflower seedlings, tomatoes, and other tender plants.

Dry Lime and Sulphur and Bordeaux mixture are fungicides used to control fungus diseases.

ROTELONE DUST: Controls worms and chewing insects. Can be used anywhere. Will not burn foliage. Not poisonous to humans. **4 lb. bag \$1.18, prepaid.**

DDT DUST: 5% for use on vegetables for control of insects as recommended. **1 lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45.**

ARSENATE OF LEAD: A poison for control of insects on foliage that is not to be used for human consumption. **1 lb. 47 cts.; 4 lbs. 93 cts., prepaid.**

DDT 50% WETTABLE for spraying fruit trees, vegetable crops, potatoes, flowers, ornamental trees, also, for control of flies in barns, stables and other buildings. **1 lb. \$1.00; 4 lbs. \$2.40, prepaid.**

BLACK LEAF 40: Standard nicotine-sulphate insecticide used as a contact spray for aphis and leaf-hoppers. **1 oz. (makes 2 to 8 gals. of solution) 40 cts.; 5 oz. \$1.10; 1 lb. \$2.60, prepaid.**

PARIS GREEN: An old reliable poison for control of potato bugs. **1 lb. 67 cts., prepaid.**

END O' PEST: A new all purpose garden dust that comes ready to use in a handy applicator gun. This is the best small, inexpensive garden duster we have ever seen. A combination of tested insecticides and fungicides, End o' Pest helps control most of the three major types of garden pests—chewing insects, sucking insects and fungus diseases. **10 oz. applicator gun (complete) 65 cts.; 10 oz. Refill Cartidges, 50 cts. each.**

BORDEAUX MIXTURE: The standard mixture recommended for the control of potato and tomato blight. Can be used either as dust or spray. **1 lb. makes 10 to 12 gallons of spray. 1 lb. 52 cts.; 4 lbs. 93 cts., prepaid.**

COPPER DUST: An effective dust to use in treating potatoes and tomatoes for blight. **5 lbs. 80 cts., prepaid.**

DRY LIME SULPHUR: For dormant spraying against leaf blister mite and peach leaf curl; also, Summer spray for apple and pear scab. **1 lb. 47 cts., prepaid.**

TOBACCO DUST: Fine powder for dusting plants. **2 lbs. 35 cts.; 10 lbs. 50 cts., prepaid; 100 lbs. \$3.00, not prepaid.**

TRI-OGEN SPRAY

A concentrated Insect Spray and Fungicide for Roses, Asters, Snapdragons, Carnations, Hollyhocks, Phlox, Delphiniums, Zinnias, Golden Glow, Dahlias, and many other plants. Full directions with each package. Tri-ogen is universally recognized as the best all-round spray for the rose and flower garden. Size A Kit composed of three bottles of Concentrate which, when properly mixed, makes 16 quarts of spray, **\$1.50, prepaid.**

SEED DISINFECTANTS

With the exception of New Improved Ceresan for grain where treatment of the seed definitely controls disease, seed treatment is mainly beneficial in that it protects the seed from fungus and molds that kill the seeds in the ground. This is especially true when the soil is cold and wet; therefore, it is far more important to treat early planted vegetable seed than seed planted later in the season. We consider it good insurance to treat sweet corn with Semesan Jr. and lima beans with Spergon at any time.

SPEGON FOR LIMA BEANS, PEAS, ETC: Protects seed against decay, improves stands and actually stimulates growth. Highly recommended for lima beans and excellent for peas. **2 oz. treats 1 bu. of seed. 2 oz. 45 cts.; 1 lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$10.50; 10 lbs. \$19.50, prepaid.**

SEMESAN JR. FOR CORN: A cheap and effective treatment for sweet and field corn seed. Kills molds and protects corn from rotting in the ground. **1½ oz. (enough to treat 1 bu.) 15 cts.; 12 oz. 60 cts., prepaid; 6¼ lbs. \$3.75, not prepaid.**

SEMESAN FOR TREATING VEGETABLE SEEDS: Applied to the seed, Semesan helps prevent rotting in the soil. Dissolved in water and applied to soil, it is used against organisms causing damping off. **½ oz. 10 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; 1 lb. \$2.50, prepaid; 5 lbs. \$11.40, not prepaid.**

CERESAN FOR GRAIN: New Improved. Effective for control of covered smut on wheat, oats and barley. **½ oz. treats 1 bu. of seed. 4 oz. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 80 cts., prepaid; 4 lbs. \$2.70, not prepaid.**

SEMESAN BEL FOR SEED POTATOES: One pound New Improved Semesan Bel treats 50 to 60 bu. of potatoes. **2 oz. 30 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.65, prepaid; 5 lbs. \$7.15, not prepaid.**

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"I had the best results with Hybrid 92x28 of any corn that I have tried yet."
February 19, 1946

N. O. Battles,
183 Battles Street, Brocton, Mass.



LAWN GRASS Seneca Lawn Mixtures

1 lb. will sow 300 sq. feet

Whether you are seeding a new lawn or repairing an old one, it is very important that you use good seed. Much cheap grass seed carries an excessive amount of weed seeds, chaff and coarse grasses. These mixtures are made to sell at a price. It has always been our policy to make up the best possible mixture and then determine the selling price.

Only the best "Fancy" grade of seed is used in these mixtures. They are free from noxious weed seeds and contain a minimum of inert materials.

LAWN MIXTURE No. 1: Designed for limestone soils or soils that have been well limed. This mixture is adapted to sunny locations or locations that receive sunlight at least a part of the day. Mixture No. 1 is made up of 60% Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass; 28% Fancy Red Top; 2% Wild White Clover and 10% Annual Rye Grass which acts as a nurse crop for the slower growing grasses. **Lb. \$1.15; 5 lbs. \$5.50; 20 lbs. \$21.00, prepaid.**

LAWN MIXTURE No. 2: This mixture thrives on an acid soil. Like No. 1 it is suited to sunny or partly sunny locations. Mixture No. 2 is made up of 50% Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass; 20% Fancy Red Top; 20% Rhode Island Bent and 10% Annual Rye Grass for a nurse crop. **Lb. \$1.20; 5 lbs. \$5.75; 20 lbs. \$22.00, prepaid.**

"The Home Lawn"

A new bulletin published by Cornell. 5c per copy to non-residents. Write for bulletin 469. Office of Publication, N. Y. State College of Agr., Ithaca, N. Y.

Garden Clubs

We have a set of Kodachrome slides of "Flowers of the South" available for Garden Clubs, Granges, Churches, etc. This set is made up of 150 colored slides we have taken at different times of year from North Carolina to Florida. There is no charge for the use of the slides and where the distance is not too great we can usually send someone with a projector and screen to explain the pictures more fully and discuss your garden problems.

SHADY LAWN MIXTURE: Shady spots are a problem. Many times it is because of low fertility rather than shade that causes those bare spots in the lawn. Some trees are heavy feeders close to the surface. If there is adequate plant food in the soil our Shady Lawn makes a beautiful turf in the shady spots. Shady Lawn is 40% Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass; 40% Rough Stalk Meadow; 10% Rhode Island Bent, and 10% Annual Rye Grass. **Lb. \$1.40; 5 lbs. \$6.75; 20 lbs. \$26.00, prepaid.**

LAWN MIXTURE FOR ANNUAL SEEDING

There are often places the sun cannot reach and usually in these spots, grass does not thrive for any length of time. We suggest sowing quick growing grasses that will cover the ground and remain green until the late Summer. Ground that is heavily shaded has to be fertilized and reseeded each year. Our annual seeding mixture is made up of grasses which are most suitable for this purpose. Sow about 1 lb. to 200 square feet. **Lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 20 lbs. \$6.00, prepaid.**

BEETLE DAMAGE IN LAWNS

Considerable damage from the larvae of the Japanese Beetle and the common June bug is being reported. If you notice brown spots in your lawn and find that the grass roots have been eaten, you will probably find the white grubs within the top few inches of soil.

Treatment for this damage is to rake off dead grass and treat with arsenate of lead at the rate of 1 pound per hundred square feet of lawn. (See page 36.) This may be mixed with 10 gallons of water and applied as a spray, or with a sprinkling pot, or it may be mixed with fertilizer and applied directly onto the affected spots. Seeding may be done immediately after this treatment.



Massive elms, expansive lawns, beautiful gardens and a magnificent view of Seneca Lake and the distant hills makes the White Springs Farms, Geneva, N. Y., one of the finest old estates in Western New York. Alfred Lewis takes pride in the care of the grounds, but he also takes equal pride in the extensive apple, peach and cherry orchards that have made the White Springs famous. Carolyn shyly shows us the nosegay that her little boy friend sent her for her birthday.

Flowers For The Home

Our flower seeds are especially selected for the gardener who enjoys having a succession of bloom throughout the Summer.

This year's catalog has been organized to give you the best selection for your individual needs and situations. Annuals are classified into six most common uses: (1) Flowers for Edging; (2) Cut Flowers; (3) Annual Vines; (4) Flowers for Bedding Purposes; (5) Everlastings; (6) Tallest Annuals for Temporary Screens and Hedges. We fully realize that many are extremely satisfactory for purposes other than the one we suggest and in variety descriptions recommend other uses.

For earlier bloom, most annuals benefit from an early sowing and a single transplanting indoors. Sowing dates are given to provide plants ready for the garden after danger of the last killing frost which is about May 20th in our area. If the last killing frost occurs earlier or later in your locality, move ahead or delay the starting time.

The best time for planting direct to the open ground is also given.

All of our seeds germinate well in a loose soil when kept moist. Before sowing any seed, the soil should be thoroughly spaded and the top layer finely pulverized. If the soil is not naturally loose, thoroughly mix $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bushel of rotted manure, peat moss or leaf mold into each square yard of soil area to a depth of six inches.

Very fine seed is barely pressed into the soil, larger seed is covered only twice its diameter.

To keep a good supply of moisture in soil where germinating seeds, cover the rows with a piece of burlap or even newspaper held in place with small stones along the edges. Remove the covering as soon as seeds start to germinate.

You will probably sow seed too thick. Be sure to thin seedlings rigorously to the distances given in variety descriptions.

Your plants will look much better all Summer if you keep old flowers and seed pods picked off.

Cut Flowers

Much of the joy in raising flowers comes from being able to cut them and bring color to your tables, your windows, your friends, your churches, and your many home and social occasions. Some gardeners are reluctant to pick their flowers but we find that with many of our annuals more abundant flowering results from heavy cutting.

The easiest way to have an abundance of flowers for cutting is to sow them in rows far enough apart so that a wheel hoe may be used. When planted in this way they are easily cared for and armfuls may be cut.

Garden flowers should never be pulled or twisted off the plant. They should be cut with a sharp knife so that the water conducting tissues of the stem are not closed.

Recent experimental work has proved that cut flowers last longer when picked in late afternoon. One can cut them anytime that they are needed, however. Place the stems in fresh water that is at room temperature. Be sure that your containers have been scrubbed thoroughly with soap and water before each use to get rid of harmful bacteria.

When placing bouquets remember to avoid exposing them to drafts or direct sunlight.

The list below includes the outstanding flowers for cutting.

ASTERS

The many colors and variation in petals of asters have made them one of the most popular annuals for flower borders and cut flowers. For early bloom, start in the house April 10th. For late bloom, plant the seed in the open ground where the plants are to flower, after there is no danger of frost. All of our varieties are wilt resistant. Asters are frequently troubled with yellows disease which is carried by leaf-hoppers. Leaf-hoppers can be controlled by spraying the plants every five days with DDT (see page 36). Thin to 10 inches. Height 2 ft.

IMPROVED CREGO. Plants are robust and branching. The flowers are large, 4 inches across, with long, ribbon-like, gracefully curled and twisted petals, giving a lovely shaggy appearance.

Mixed Colors: A fine mixture of the separate colors listed below. Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

Azure Blue: Soft, pleasing shade of light azure blue. Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

Crimson: Rich and velvety; an attractive vivid red. Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

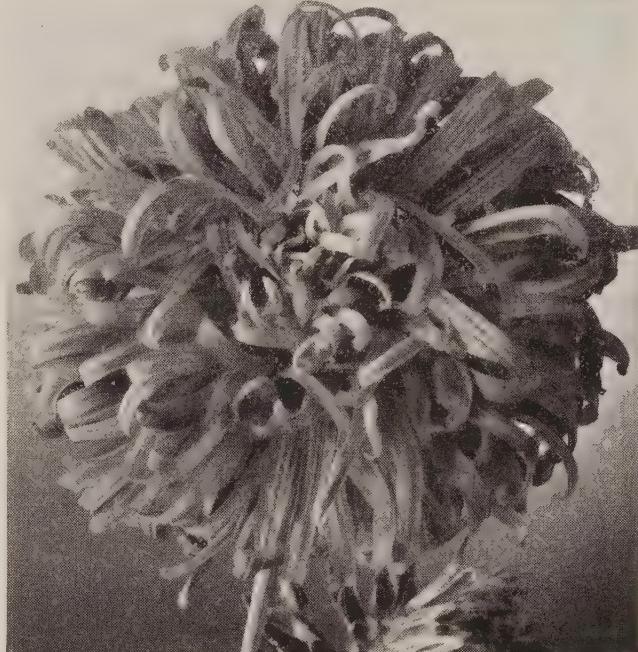
Deep Rose: Bright rose with dark stems. Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

Pink: A soft shell pink. Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

Purple or Dark Blue: Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

White: Pure white; splendid combined with dark colors. Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

Collection: One packet each of the six colors for 70 cts. (Saving of 20 cts.)



The shaggy blooms of the Crego Aster are lovely in cut flower arrangements. All branch from the base of the plant, providing long stems for cutting.

HEART OF FRANCE: Delightful ruby-red flowers are produced freely on medium sized plants. The most popular red aster. Pkt. 20 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 40 cts.

GIANT CALIFORNIA SUNSHINE. Large flowers, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, having creamy white quilled centers and long, feathery outer petals in beautiful shades of mauve, dark blue, dark red and pastel tints. Pkt. 20 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 40 cts.

ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUM, Painted Daisy: Large single flowers beautifully zoned or ringed with mulit-colored bands of yellows and mahogany, soft pink and purple. Plant in the house April 21st or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 10 inches. Height 2 ft. **Mixed colors:** Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

PRINCESS ASTER, GOLDEN SHEAF: One of the nicest of the new asters. Flowers have a full, deep-crested, soft yellow center, surrounded by several rows of dainty, plume-like, creamy white petals. Very striking. Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.

Calendulas Are Old Favorites

BACHELOR BUTTONS: Our special strains are large, fully double, and the colors intensified. The stems are long, fine for cutting. Make several sowings to extend their period of bloom. Plant as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 6 inches. Height 2 ft.

Blue Boy: The true cornflower blue shade in favor for garden and cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

Red Boy: Deep, showy ruby red. Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

Snowman: Glistening snow white. Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

Mixed Colors: A well balanced blend of the above colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

CALENDULA. Pot Marigolds. A favorite old-fashioned flower that has been greatly improved. Flowers are now larger, longer stemmed, more fully double and of richer colors. Plant as soon as the soil can be worked. Make a second planting in early Summer to furnish blooms in the cool Fall days. Calendulas often self-sow. Thin to 12 inches. Height 2 ft.

Orange King: An extra select stock of deep orange with a dark center. Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

Lemon Queen: A large golden yellow flower with a light center. The same type as Orange King—attractive together. Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

Special Trial Ground Mixed Colors: A choice blend of large orange, yellow and apricot flowers that has proven to be more heat resistant and blooms over a long season. Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

CARNATION, Chabaud's Giant Improved, Mixed Colors. This half hardy perennial is usually considered an annual but if planted in a protected location and covered with leaves or straw will usually survive the first winter. The delightful fragrance and rich coloring make them very useful for cut flowers and bedding. Sow the seed as soon as the soil can be worked in the spring. Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.



Chabaud's Giant Improved Carnations are the finest garden carnations that can be grown. If given some protection the plants will usually survive the first winter.

CALLIOPSIS, Tall All-Double Mixed: Decorative plants with finely cut foliage and daisy-like flowers in a wide variation of yellow and mahogany tones. A better strain of doubles. Plant as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 9 inches. Height 2½ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

CLARKIA: Considered one of the most graceful of all annuals. Its brilliant flowers are like small double roses. Cut just before they bloom, the flowers open nicely in water. Clarkia grows best in partial shade. Plant as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 9 inches. Height 2 ft. **Mixed Colors:** Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

GAILLARDIA: Although smaller than the perennial species, the annual form always gives a good account of itself and is very easy to grow. The flowers are double; the petals are loosely arranged and gracefully fringed. Plant as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 12 inches. Height 18 inches. **Mixed colors:** Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

GODETIA, Satinflower: Always attractive in the garden and becoming more popular. The flowers have a satiny texture and a deeper color is found near the center of the flower, as if painted upon the petals. Godetias cannot tolerate a very strong summer sun, therefore, plant in partial or semi-shade. Does best in a soil that is not rich. May be sown in September for early bloom if given Winter protection. Plant in the Spring as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 6 inches. Height 1 ft. **Mixed Colors:** Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

GYPSOPHILA, Baby's Breath, Covent Garden Strain: An improved giant pearl white that combines handsomely with Sweet Peas and other cut-flowers. Can be used to good effect planted at frequent intervals in front of and among other annuals, such as Larkspur, Poppies, and Lupins. Baby's Breath has a short blooming season, therefore, for a succession of bloom, seed should be sown every two or three weeks. Plant as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 12 inches. Height 18-24 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

HELIOTROPE, Giant Hybrids Mixed. A delightfully fragrant flower which should find a place in your garden not only for its fragrance but for cutting. The flowers are in rich shades of violet. Start in the house March 25th or in the garden as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 12 inches. Height 10 inches. Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.

ANNUAL LUPINS, Hartwegii Giant King: Lupins are attractive plants bearing large, closely spaced pea-like flowers on long, graceful spikes. Lupins grow best in semi-shade and will not stand transplanting. Plant as soon as soil can be worked. Thin to 8 inches. Height 2 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

"VISUAL GARDEN MANUAL"

By Elsa Uppman

"One picture is worth a thousand words", says an old Chinese proverb. The nearest thing in gardening, to the witnessing of a first hand demonstration by an expert is to see a picture of how it is done. This is a book of pictures, primarily; a book of close-up visual instructions for almost every fundamental flower gardening technique about which you might ever need to know.

Besides the "Garden Techniques" section, perhaps the most welcome parts of this book will be those devoted to individual annuals, perennials, bulbs, shrubs, trees, vines and other plant materials. Price, \$1.00 per copy, prepaid.

Snapdragons are Beautiful in the Garden

SALPIGLOSSIS, Large Flowering Emperor Mix-ture: The funnel-shaped flowers in rich tones of purple, pink, yellow, buff, orange and red with heavy gold throat-veining are exquisite. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden after danger of frost. The seeds are extremely fine—cover very lightly. Pinching out the centers will cause them to branch. It is wise to stake each plant to keep them erect. Thin to 6 inches. Height 2 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

LARKSPUR. One of the best known hardy annuals and one that has undergone marked improvement in color and fullness of spikes. Larkspurs are cool weather plants and for the best results seeds should be sown in September in the Northern States. A light mulch covering should be applied for Winter protection. Seed may also be sown in the Spring as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 8–10 inches. Height 4 to 5 ft.

GIANT IMPERIAL. Tall, upright, compact and branching in habit, the Giant Imperials are superior to all other types of Larkspur. The Delphinium-like spikes of double-flowers are borne on stems 4–5 ft. long.

Blue Spire: Long spikes of very deep violet blue. Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

Dazzler: A rich scarlet. Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

Lilac King: A rich lilac having fully double, closely spaced florets. Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

Pink King: Soft salmon rose. Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

White King: Very large, glistening white flowers. Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

Finest Mixed Colors: Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

Collection: One packet each of the five colors for 60 cts. (Saving of 15 cts.)

MARIGOLDS. A wealth of color all Summer and Fall unequalled by any other flower. These tall Marigolds are excellent in the background of the border and in large beds. They grow best in a rich, moist soil in a sunny location. Start in the house April 20th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 18 inches.

Sunset Giants: A remarkable new sweet-scented, robust growing and extremely large flowered type. You will admire its broad, beautifully shaped petals in colors ranging from lemon yellow to golden orange. Height 2½–3 ft. **Mixed Colors:** Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

Guinea Gold: Brilliant rich orange carnation-like flowers. The first Marigold of this type to be introduced and still very popular. Height 2–2½ ft. Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

Yellow Supreme: An All-America Gold Medal Winner. Bright yellow loosely placed, frilled petals of the same type as Guinea Gold. Early flowering. Height 2–2½ ft. Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

Tall African Double. A very tall, long stemmed Marigold. The flowers are immense round, tight-petaled balls. Late flowering, therefore, it is best to start them indoors. Height 3½ ft. **Mixed Colors:** Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

OTHER MARIGOLDS LISTED UNDER FLOWERS FOR BEDDING.

MIGNONETTE: Giant Flowering. The sweet fragrance of Mignonette is a luxury in any garden and in bouquets. Brownish-red or white flowers are produced in large trusses of bloom 8 inches long and 2 inches in diameter. Sow the seed as soon as the soil can be worked where the plants are to flower as they are difficult to transplant. Thin to 12 inches. Height 1½ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.



Oh! Here is Barbara again and the lily-like flowers of Salpiglossis are very attractive.

SCABIOSA, Pincushion Flower: The long, wiry stems and tufted flowers of Scabiosa are charming. It is one of the most popular cut flowers grown in our trial grounds. The colors are very pleasing. Plant in the house April 10th or in the garden as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 8 inches. Height 2½ to 3 ft.

Blue Moon: All-America Honorable Mention in 1939. Clear soft light blue. Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

Rosette: Deep rose suffused salmon. Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

Salmon Beauty: Pure salmon. Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

Shasta: Large pure white. Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

Giant Hybrids Mixed: An unrivalled mixture of giant size flowers including new rare colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

SNAPDRAGONS, Tall Giant Flowered. Rust resistant. Snapdragons are indispensable as cut flowers. They are lovely in form and the colors are infinitely varied ranging from delicate pink to deep yellow and crimson. Sow the seed indoors March 25th; in the open ground as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 8 inches. Height 2½ ft.

Special Hybrids Mixed: A most attractive blending of unusual colors. The color range includes a pleasing proportion of many different soft apricot-pink shades. Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.

Padre: Large crimson flowers. The plants have dark foliage. Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.

Rosalie: All-America Bronze Medal Award in 1940. Beautiful deep rose. Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.

Shasta: Pure white. Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.

Indian Summer: Excellent coppery-orange scarlet. Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.

Paradise Rose: Rose pink. Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.

Yellow Giant: Deep yellow. Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.

Collection: One packet each of the six colors for \$1.25 (Saving of 25 cts.)

Zinnia - The Indispensable Annual

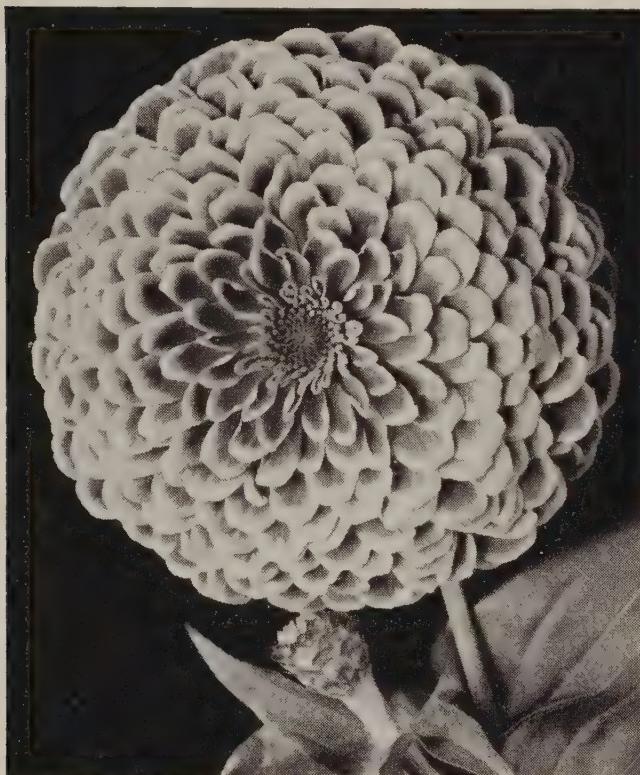
PHLOX, Gigantea, Art Shades Mixed: Large, free blooming flowers that come in a wide range of soft colors. All have a large white eye in the center. Lovely in mass plantings and in rock gardens. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 8 inches. Height 18 inches. **Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.**

STOCKS, Early Giant Imperial: The delightful, and at the same time, unusual, fragrance of the stock

plus large flower spikes make it an excellent cut-flower. It is impossible to breed Stock so that we get 100% double flowers but our strain produces a high percentage of doubles. Stocks will not grow well unless the weather is cool and moist. Start in the house April 1st or in the garden as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 12 inches. Height 2½ ft. **Finest Mixed Colors: Pkt. 20 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 40 cts.**

ZINNIAS

The value of zinnias as garden and cut flowers cannot be stressed too highly. They are probably the easiest to grow and their long blooming season, together with a wide range of colors and flower forms make them extremely popular. They last for days when cut. Plant in full sun as they do not do well in shade. Start in the house April 20th, or in the garden after danger of frost.



Super Crown O'Gold Zinnias are large and beautifully tinted in pastel shades. The plants are robust, well branched, and grow 3 ft. tall making them ideal for the background of Zinnia beds and also among the tallest plants in the perennial border.

POMPON ZINNIA: The small pompon-like flowers are among the most popular for cut flower use. Plants are dwarf, bushy and branching and heavily covered with double blooms, 1 to 1½ inches across. Useful as edgings to borders or taller growing zinnias. Will flower 8 weeks from planting until frost. Thin to 12 inches. Height 18 inches.

Mixed Colors: From named varieties.

Dainty Gem: Dainty bicolor rose.

Canary Gem: Canary yellow.

Crimson Gem: Bright crimson.

Lilac Gem: Distinct lavender lilac.

Purple Gem:

Rosebud: Rose pink.

White Gem: Lovely pure white. **Above colors.**
Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

Collection: One packet each of above seven varieties for 55 cts. (Saving 15 cts.)

SUPER CROWN O'GOLD: Pastel tints. Large well formed flowers in a color range of burnished red, yellow, old rose, cream and carmine. Each petal is overlaid at the base with deep golden yellow. Thin to 18 inches. Height 2½ to 3 ft. **Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.**

FANTASY: A fascinating mass of twisted petals which give a shaggy chrysanthemum appearance. Flowers are double and medium sized. Thin to 14 inches. Height 2 ft.

Star Dust: Deep golden yellow.

Wildfire: A dazzling scarlet.

Finest Mixed Colors: A bright colorful mixture.
Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

GIANT DAHLIA FLOWERED: These zinnias are outstanding both for the exquisite form of their long-stemmed flowers resembling Giant Dahlia's and for their wide range of colors. The individual blooms grow 4 to 5 inches across and 2 inches in depth. Thin to 18 inches. Height 2½-3 ft.

Mixed Colors: A well-balanced blend of the varieties listed below. **Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.**

Canary Bird: Rich canary yellow.

Crimson Monarch: Deep crimson, flowers very large.

Dream: An artistic tone of deep rosy lavender.

Exquisite: Light rose with a deep rose center.

Golden Dawn: Golden yellow.

Illumination: Deep rose.

Oriole: Attractive two-toned flowers—golden orange outer petals and a reddish orange center.

Polar Bear: The best white zinnia. **Above colors.**
Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

Collection: One packet each of the above eight varieties for \$1.00 (Saving 20 cts.)

MEXICAN ZINNIA, Haageana Double: The small flowered Mexican Zinnias have a charm all their own. The smaller flowers lend themselves to bedding and make a brilliant display and yet have stems long enough to make fine bouquets for small vases and bowls. The mixture contains many attractive colors in variegated mahogany, red, orange, yellow, and cream. Thin to 12 inches. Height 15 to 18 inches. **Mixed colors; Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.**

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"Your catalog has personality!"
March 9, 1946

Lester S. Thomas,
Newtown, Pa.

Flowers For Edging Beds

Flower beds and borders are much more attractive when edged with dwarf, compact, showy annuals. There are many fine flowers for this purpose. We believe that the best are Ageratum, Alyssum, Portulaca, Creeping Zinnia, Nierembergia, and Lobelia.



A garden pool is a delightful feature and when a few colorful annuals are planted around the edge, it is even more inviting. This very attractive scene is taken in the garden of Mr. W. L. Wright in Rochester, N. Y. His daughter, Mary, finds the pool a very interesting spot.

AGERATUM. Popular blue flowers profusely borne all Summer on compact, low-growing plants that thrive in any soil. Start in the house March 25th or in the garden after danger of frost.

Midget Blue: All-America Silver Medal in 1940. Plants are very uniform in growth and are covered with rich blue flowers. Thin to 3 or 4 inches. Height 4 inches. **Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.**

Blue Perfection: A taller plant than Midget Blue having large medium blue flowers. Thin to 6 inches. Height 10 to 12 inches. **Pkt. 20 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 40 cts.**

ALYSSUM. One of the easiest flowers to grow. The plants are dwarf and form broad mounds of showy white or violet flowers. Excellent in rock gardens. Both Little Gem and Violet Queen were sown in the open ground on May 15th in our trial grounds and were a mass of color from July 6th until late October. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 8 inches. Height 8 inches.

If the plants should get scraggly in mid-summer, the faded blossoms may be sheared back to perpetuate flowering.

Little Gem: A beautiful, free-flowering fragrant white flower. **Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.**

Violet Queen: A uniformly deep violet flower which retains its color throughout the season. **Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.**

CREEPING ZINNIA, Sanvitalia Procumbens: A low creeping plant that blooms profusely all Summer. The flowers resemble miniature yellow Zinnias with warm brown centers. Excellent for masses of brilliant yellow on banks or in rock gardens. Start in the house April 21st or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 8 inches. Height 3 to 5 inches. **Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.**

Portulaca—called Sun Plant or Moss Rose, thrives in sunny, dry places where most plants would soon wither and die. →

LOBELIA, Crystal Palace: The dark foliaged, dwarf compact plants of Lobelia covered with rich dark-blue flowers are very desirable as an edging plant where the summers are not too hot. Seed must be started in the house March 20th. Transplant the seedlings 4 to 6 inches apart. Height 6 inches. **Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.**

NIEREMBERGIA, Cup Flower, Purple Robe: All-America Bronze Medal Winner 1942. Here is a new flower that is ideal for edging. Plants form a dense mat 6 inches high, 1 ft. or more across, and are thickly covered through the Summer and Fall with rich, deep violet purple cup-shaped flowers that are 1 inch across. Good in sun or half shade. Very effective in clumps at edge of perennial border and in rock gardens. Start in the house March 25th or in the garden as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 8 inches. **Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.**

PORTULACA, Double: Beautiful little plants with cylindrical, pale green leaves and reddish stems that bear an abundance of shining flowers of pink, yellow, orange or scarlet. It frequently reseeds itself. Very valuable in rock gardens or broadcast over sunny banks. It is the best covering for dry, sunny places for it thrives on less moisture than most garden plants. Plant as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 4 inches. Height 6 inches. **Mixed Colors: Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.**



Annual Vines

We have selected three annual vines which you will find easy to grow and excellent in the garden if you provide a fence or trellis support for them. Simple cultural directions are given for each.

MORNING GLORIES. In growing Morning Glories never plant until the soil is thoroughly warm. If it is too cool the seeds will rot instead of germinating. To aid germination, soak the seed overnight in warm water. Select the driest, sandiest part of the garden and sow where the plants are to flower as they do not transplant easily. Heavy watering will stimulate foliage growth at the expense of flowers. A poor soil is preferable to a rich one and little if any fertilizer should be used as this will promote heavy foliage which will hide the flowers. Morning Glories show off to best advantage when planted against a wall, fence or trellis. Height 12 ft. or more.

Pearly Gates: All-America Silver Medal in 1942. Grand early lustrous white flowers which are the same size as Heavenly Blue. **Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.**

Heavenly Blue: Beautiful sky-blue flowers shading golden yellow in the throat. Many measure 4 inches across. Extremely early and very satisfactory. **Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.**

Mixed Colors: Clear tones of blue and crimson flowers are produced in great profusion and the heart

shaped leaves are very attractive as foliage. **Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.**

Crimson Rambler: Striking bright ruby-red flowers set off by an attractive white throat. A strong climber that is more satisfactory than Scarlett O'Hara, a red flowering type which we offered last year. **Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.**

GOURDS: Gourds produce vigorous vines for shading porches and arbors. Sow 6 inches apart after danger of frost. Sometimes Gourds are bothered early by cucumber beetles. These can be controlled by using Rotenone dust. Gourds are mature for harvest when the stem becomes brown and pressure with the fingernail cannot dent the shell. After picking, Gourds should be placed in an airy, dry place until cured, about four weeks. Then wipe them clean of dust, dip them in a disinfectant such as clorox to kill fungus spores which cause rot, and apply a light coating of varnish, shellac, or floor wax. If dried and treated in this manner, Gourds should last several months for house decoration.

Small Fruited Mixed Varieties: **Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.**

SWEET PEAS

The delicate fragrance, delightful colors, and graceful daintiness of Sweet Peas have always made them favorites in the garden as vines for trellises or fences and for cutflowers. Now we have many excellent new varieties to offer you.

Sweet Peas should be planted just as early as possible. Dig trenches 18 inches deep as soon as the weather permits. Soak the seeds overnight in water and cover them lightly after planting. As the plants grow, rake in the soil about them. Thin the plants so that they are 6 inches apart in the row. Another way, requiring more labor but an excellent method, is to dig your sweet pea bed to a depth of 3 or 4 feet and put in good soil and manure. A bed such as this will last a number of years. Unless deeply rooted, the plants cannot stand hot weather.

ROBSON SPECIAL ALL-SEASON MIXED SWEET

PEAS: A choice mixture of varieties from the Early, Spring, and Summer Flowering classes to give you a long period of bloom. **Mixed Colors: Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.**

SPRING FLOWERING SWEET PEAS:

A new strain that is extremely hardy, very productive and more heat resistant than other varieties. Blooms between Early and Summer Flowering classes. **Mixed Colors: Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.**

EARLY FLOWERING SWEET PEAS. These exceptionally large and long-stemmed flowers come into bloom outdoors 3 or 4 weeks earlier than the Spring or Summer flowering type. The two types planted at the same time will give a long season of cut flowers. The following are the best in their color classes.

Special Early Flowering Mixture: A well-balanced blend of many of the fine colors listed below. **Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.**

Bacchus: Rich red maroon with double standards.

Bridesmaid: A sparkling shade of deep silvery pink.

Sequoia: An enormous, rich golden cerise.

Gardenia: A dense paper white.

Cocquette: Coral pink with amber and salmon shadings.

Treasure Island: Golden orange.

Sparks: Bright orange scarlet.

Tahoe: Mid-blue.

Rhapsody: Rosy lavender.

Princess Blue: A belladonna blue.

Above colors—**Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.**

Early Flowering Collection: One regular packet each of the ten colors for 70 cts. (Saving of 30 cts.)



Few flowers have the fragrance and delicate beauty found in Sweet Peas.

Enhance Your Home With Flowers

SWEET PEAS

Continued—

NEW SPENCER or SUMMER-FLOWERING VARIETIES. Later than the Early Flowering varieties but are larger and have more vigorous vines.

Special Summer Flowering Mixture: A fine blend of the colors listed below. Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

Capri: Light blue.

Ambition: Rosy lavender.

Floradale: Rich salmon pink.

Gigantic: The best large frilled, glistening white.

Highlander: Large-flowered, clear lavender.

Pinkie: Large, rose pink.

Reflection: Clear mid-blue.

Rubicund: Crimson scarlet.

Maytime: Rich golden cerise.

Above colors—Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

Summer Flowering Collection: One regular packet of any eight colors for 60 cts. (Saving of 20 cts.)



The younger generation, especially Frank Robson and Gordon Jones, is interested in flowers. John, in the foreground, as his expression shows is slightly bored. He prefers hybrid corn. The boys were snapped at the 1946 Summer Field Days at State College, Pa.

Everlastings For Winter Bouquets

Everlasting or Strawflower refers to flowers which hold their form and color indefinitely after drying. Flowers of this type possess beautiful colors and graceful form which makes them very useful for Winter bouquets. They are also very useful for fresh bouquet arrangements during their months of bloom.

Preparing the blooms for Winter bouquets is simple. Helichrysum and Statice should be cut before they have fully opened. The stems should be stripped of foliage, tied in bunches and suspended with head downward in a dry room. This method will keep the stems straight. Not all should be dried in this manner, however. Selecting a few of each species with gracefully arching stems and permitting them to dry over a curved surface will supply enough natural material to guard against stiffness. Permanent arrangements can be made after the flowers are thoroughly dry.

HELICHRYSUM, Strawflowers: Gay white, yellow, crimson, rose, and salmon colored flowers. May also be used as a temporary hedge. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 12 inches. Height 2 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 20 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 40 cts.

CELOSIA CRISTATA, Dwarf Cockscomb: One of the showiest annuals. Small flowers of brilliant golden yellow, crimson or other shades of red, crowded into velvety fasciated masses that resemble a rooster's comb. Also very useful as a bedding plant. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 10 inches. Height 1 ft. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

STATICE, Sinuata. Branching plants producing long, graceful sprays of bright-colored, paper-like flowers. Excellent in flower borders and for cutting as well as for Winter bouquets. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 10 or 12 inches. Height 2½ to 3 ft.



Helichrysum—the best everlasting for Winter bouquets.

FLORALIFE
Cut flowers will last 5 to 10 days longer if placed in a solution of Floralife and water. Pkt. 10 cts.

Kampf's Tall Improved: Deep blue flowers.
Rosea Superba: Brilliant rose.
Bonduelli: Yellow.
Snow White
Choice Mixed Colors.
Above colors: Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

Flowers For Bedding

Flowers in this class lend themselves to use in beds of various designs in the formal or informal garden. The variety offered will permit you to plant attractive flower beds in pleasing color combinations and with a long succession of bloom.

Very striking effects are created where solid masses of any one of the suggested varieties or combinations of varieties are planted with a border of one of the edging plants. Picture a beautiful show of deep rose Petunias edged with White Alyssum—Swiss Giant Pansies with Alyssum or Ageratum—Giant White Hyacinth Flowered Candytuft with Portulaca. There are numerous possibilities that one can use and have delightful results.

CALIFORNIA POPPY. The silky, golden yellow and orange blossoms of California Poppies are lovely in masses in beds or borders. The plants spread over the ground and are about a foot tall. The leaves are grayish-green, and add much to the simple beauty of these flowers. Sow the seed in October or as soon as the soil can be worked in the Spring. Thin to 9 inches.

Aurantiaca: Orange, true California Poppy. Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

Finest Mixed Colors: An especially good blend of copper, orange, yellow, and white flowering poppies. Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

CANDYTUFT: The neat heads of Candytuft blooms are always greatly admired. Plants are dwarf, profuse flowering and of easy culture. Seed should be sown successively over several weeks to insure flowers throughout the Summer as they are not as long-lived as we would like. The first planting can be made as soon as the soil can be worked. Useful for edging and cutting. Thin to 6 inches. Height 1 ft.

Giant White Hyacinth-Flowered: Plants are branched, each branch a massive, long and thick hyacinth-like spike of pure white. Very showy and attractive. Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

Choice Mixed Colors: The colored types are bright, gay flowers but have a shorter, more compact head than Giant White Hyacinth-Flowered. Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

CELOSIA PLUMOSA, Cockscomb: The heads of Feather Cockscomb resemble ostrich plumes of shiny, silky texture. Some are clear, brilliant pinks or crimson; others are like feathers of pure gold. Their plumpy masses are magnificent when well grown. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 12 inches. Height 2 ft. **Mixed Colors:** Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.



Marigolds of our Gem Mixture are literally covered with a mass of rich double blooms.

CYNOGLOSSUM, Chinese Forget-Me-Not. Fir-mament: All-America Bronze Medal Winner 1939. A new, compact and improved strain that is covered with bright indigo-blue flowers. The flowers are in sprays like Forget-Me-Nots on plants 18 inches tall. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 10 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

DAHLIAS FROM SEED, Dwarf Hybrids: It is easy and fascinating to grow Dahlias from seed and enjoy the surprise of new colors and forms. We believe this to be the best strain of dwarf Dahlias obtainable. Few blooms measure less than three inches. Twelve inch stems are profusely borne on bushy plants 18 to 24 inches tall. Some of the lovely new colors are—shades of canary yellow, scarlet, terra cotta, apricot, crimson, lavender pink, purple, maroon, buff, cream, and white. Excellent as cut flowers. The tubers of those colors you like may be saved since separate colors of these hybrids are not possible from seed. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 12 inches. Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.

DIANTHUS CHINENSIS, Double China Pinks: A very satisfactory flower that blooms profusely from July until late Fall. The petals are toothed or sometimes attractively fringed in red and related tones. Plant as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 8 inches. Height 1 ft. **Mixed Colors:** Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

MARIGOLDS, Dwarf Double French: Blooming from early Summer until after first frosts the French Marigolds are valuable annuals not only as bedding plants but also for edging and for cut flowers. If planted in too rich soil or watered too heavily the plants will grow heavy foliage with a scarcity of flowers. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 10 inches. Height 12 inches. Tall growing Marigolds will be found under Cut Flowers.

Harmony: An excellent Marigold that is early and covered with a mass of large, bright, full double flowers. The center of each flower is a brilliant golden yellow, bordered with maroon red. Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

Melody: All-America Bronze Medal Winner in 1942. A new dwarf Marigold. The uniform, bushy plants are in bloom all Summer. The flowers are fully double, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches across, and an excellent rich orange. Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

Flash: All-America Bronze Medal Winner in 1945. This is a single type Marigold that blooms early and until late in the season and is covered with a bright combination of colors which range from vivid red through bronze and tangerine. Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

Miniature Gem Mixture: A new Dwarf Marigold mixture we call to your special attention. The blend is made of lovely crested flowers in shades of yellow and with mahogany outer petals. The 9-10 inch plants are compact and retain their neat form throughout the Summer. Thin to 10 inches. Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

Robson's Pansies Are Better

DIMORPHOTHECA, African Daisy, or Cape Marigold: Flowers that are well adapted for planting in sunny, rather dry situations. The blossoms exhibit a range of color from white to orange and salmon. Blooms within 8 weeks after sowing. Start in the house April 21st or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 12 inches. Height 12 to 15 inches.

Mixed Hybrids: Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

LINUM RUBRUM, Scarlet Flax: Flax is truly beautiful. The foliage is graceful and the flowers are a showy crimson-scarlet. Blooms last only one day, but new blooms appear every morning. Useful as an edging plant and in the rock garden. Plant as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 10 inches. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

NASTURTIUM. This valuable annual with vivid single or double flowers of yellow, orange or red, thrives in a sunny position or in shade. An overly rich soil will cause the plants to produce more leaves than flowers. The brilliant colors and refreshing fragrance of the flowers make them ideal for cutting. Nasturtiums are subject to pernicious black lice which, if unchecked by a nicotine spray (See page 36), completely ruin the plants. Start in the house April 21st or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 12 inches. Height 1 ft.

Golden Gleam: Beautiful, rich golden yellow, sweet-scented flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

Glorious Gleam Hybrids: A wide assortment of new and unusual colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

Dwarf Single Mixture: Old favorites that are still popular. Valuable as an edging plant as well as for bedding. Our blend contains a wide range of soft and brilliant colors that are very fragrant. Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

NEMESIA: The flowers of Nemesia are like miniature orchids and are densely clustered on dwarf, 9 inch plants. Colors are brilliant—yellow, cream, orange, crimson and rose. Unfortunately they will do well only in a cool climate and must be started indoors about March 20th. Transplant 6 inches apart. Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.

NICOTIANA, Crimson Bedder: One of the finest red flowers of recent introduction. Plants only 15 inches high are covered with sweet-scented blooms throughout the Summer and Fall. Start in the house March 25th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 10 inches. Pkt. 20 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 40 cts.



Nasturtiums will always be garden favorites. The double types are excellent in the garden as well as for cutting.

PANSIES

The Pansy is one of the most alluring flowers in the garden. This is especially true of the improved Pansy strains which we offer. The flowers are beautiful in beds by themselves and are excellent used in edging or planting with bulbs such as Tulips, Snowdrops, Crocus, and Narcissi. Just as the bulbs finish blooming the pansies will be at their best. Pansy seed may be sown as soon as the soil can be worked in the Spring for Summer flowering or in August for early Spring flowering.

Spring sowings should be made early in a coldframe or in boxes in a cool window in the house. Transplant the seedlings as soon as they are large enough to where they are to bloom. The flowers should be picked frequently to keep the plants active.

The largest and earliest flowers are produced on plants grown from seed started the previous summer. Seed should be sown in a coldframe in August and carefully shaded and watered. When the plants are large enough they may be transplanted in the coldframe to 4 inches apart to be set out where wanted in the Spring or may be transplanted directly to beds—set them 9 inches apart.

Beds should be rich, manure spaded in 4 to 6 weeks in advance of planting is best. After the ground is frozen, plants both in the coldframes and open ground should be covered with straw to prevent them from heaving by alternate freezing and thawing. Uncover gradually in the Spring.

SWISS GIANTS SPECIAL MIXTURE: A magnificent blend of Swiss Giants characterized by a predominance of rich wine colors, which far surpasses in form and range of dark, rich colors, any mixture of Swiss Giant Pansy that we have seen. The plants are uniformly compact and most of the blooms are waved, giving them the appearance of being frilled. These are Pansies you will want to grow. Pkt. 75 cts.; Lg. Pkt. \$1.25.

*

"Have had very good results from all your seeds."
February 22, 1946
Mrs. Roy Moore,
R. 1, Ludlowville, N. Y.

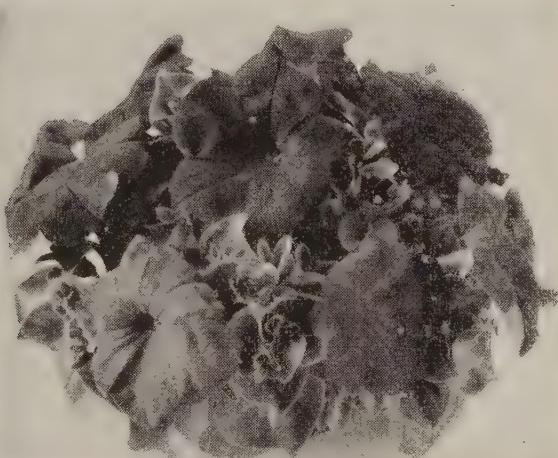
SWISS GIANTS FINE MIXED COLORS: A delightful mixture of very large flowered Pansies in vivid and outstanding shades of blue, purple, red, bronze, yellow and primrose. The plants are of exceptionally strong and robust growth. Pkt. 40 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 75 cts.

TRIMARDEAU STRAIN: Where color effect is of more importance than size of bloom, this mixture will be found very desirable for beds, borders, and edgings, as plants are compact, of neat habit, very hardy and free blooming in a wide range of delicate self colors, some prettily blotched. Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 55 cts.

Make Your Garden More Colorful

PETUNIAS

Careful work of hybridizers has developed Petunias into one of our most colorful and useful flowers. Always dependable, thriving under most adverse conditions of soil and climate, they offer an abundance of bloom and beauty throughout the Summer. For porch and window boxes, for gay masses of bloom in the flower bed and around the Summer cottage or as border plants they are indispensable. For bloom in June they should be started in the house March 24th. The seeds are very small and should be sown very thin and barely covered. Seed may also be sown in the open ground as soon as the soil can be worked and will flower in July. Transplant or thin to 1 ft.



Flaming Velvet is the most admired Petunia we have grown.

SINGLE FRINGED (*Petunia Grandiflora*).

Theodosia: The largest flowered fringed Petunia. The color is a most attractive shade of rose with open gold throats. Pkt. (200 seeds) 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. (500 seeds) 50 cts.

DWARF RUFFLED PETUNIAS (*Nana Compacta*).

We are proud to be adding this new type Petunia to our catalogue. The 8 to 12 inch plants remain so neatly compact and erect all season they are sure to become most popular for bedding and edging. The medium-sized, well ruffled and waved, deep throated flowers continue to keep the plants completely covered. The unusually attractive flowers range from deep crimson to white in almost every imaginable shade and combination of marking. Pkt. (200 seeds) 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. (500 seeds) 50 cts.

SALVIA, Scarlet Sage: Special Bonfire. An indispensable bedding plant highly valued for the intense bright scarlet color of its flower spikes which make it one of the most impressive plants in the Summer and Fall garden. It grows 2 ft. tall and is very uniform. Salvia is best when started in the house, may be planted April 1st. If started in the garden after danger of frost, it will bloom in September. Transplant 1 ft. apart. Pkt. 20 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 40 cts.

SCHIZANTHUS, Butterfly Flower: Dr. Badger's Hybrids. Given a sheltered situation, Schizanthus is very satisfactory. The compact 12 to 14 inch plants have fine cut, fern-like leaves and are covered with large flowers in a brilliant range of colors from light pink to deep purple through rose, each flower with a large golden blotch. Start seed in the house April 21st or in the garden after danger of frost. Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.

VIGORO

See that your plants get the nourishment they require from the soil for best growth and maximum beauty by using Vigoro. 1 lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts., prepaid; 10 lbs. 80 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.45, not prepaid.

SINGLE PLAIN EDGED (*Petunia Grandiflora*).

Elk's Pride: A particular favorite that is the largest, darkest and best velvety purple. Pkt. (200 seeds) 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. (500 seeds) 50 cts.

Flaming Velvet: In our trial grounds and display gardens this luscious, velvety, blood-red Petunia is always admired by visitors. Pkt. (200 seeds) 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. (500 seeds) 50 cts.

Snowstorm Improved: Mammoth 4 to 5 inch, glistening white flowers shading yellow in the throat. These are very effective planted by themselves or with dark shades. Pkt. (200 seeds) 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. (500 seeds) 50 cts.

Giants of California, Special Mixture: A well balanced mixture of light and dark colors, fringed and ruffled, with attractive deep throats, many of them being beautifully veined. Seed is selected from the choicest plants. Pkt. (200 seeds) 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. (500 seeds) 50 cts.

DWARF COMPACT PETUNIAS (*Hybrida Nana Compacta*). The dwarf compact Petunias are very free flowering, mound-like Petunias that are covered with medium size blooms from early Summer until frost. This type planted in the open-ground in our trial grounds on May 15th flowered by July 10th. Height 1 ft.

Celestial Rose: Masses of well formed deep rose blooms. Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.

Glow: This is a very bright colored Petunia. The flowers are dazzling carmine red. Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.

Igloo: All-America Bronze Medal in 1943. Sturdy compact plants that are covered with dainty, creamy-white flowers. Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.

Silver Blue: An extra select light blue. Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.

Choice Mixed Colors: A blend of many fine colors. Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.

VERBENAS. The new strains of rich colored Verbenas are superior to the older, ordinary strains. Both the flowers and trusses are much larger and the plants are decidedly more vigorous. Partly trailing in habit, they lend themselves well to bedding. As cut flowers they are attractive when loosely arranged in low bowls and vases. Start in the house March 20th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 10 inches. Height 1 ft.

Lavender Glory: Large lavender with medium sized creamy white eye, variable, 75% true to color. Pkt. 20 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 40 cts.

Luminosa: Luminous flame pink shading to salmon. Pkt. 20 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 40 cts.

Royale: Royal blue with a creamy yellow eye. Pkt. 20 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 40 cts.

Spectrum Red: Intense bright red, no eye. Pkt. 20 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 40 cts.

White: Large pure white. Pkt. 20 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 40 cts.

Mixed Colors: A blend of above named varieties. Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 30 cts.

You Should Try Spider Flower

SHIRLEY POPPY. There are few flowers with such delicate and attractive colorings and at the same time so easy to grow. They prefer full sun and a light, sandy loam soil. An annual that will not stand transplanting. It can be planted as soon as the soil can be worked, and for continuous bloom, successive sowings should be made. Thin to 6 or 8 inches. Height 2 ft.

American Legion: A greatly improved Flanders Poppy having very large single flowers of brilliant scarlet with a white maltese cross. **Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.**

Double Shirley Mixture: An especially fine mixture of double flowers, many of which are ruffled, in shades of pink, salmon, rose and scarlet. **Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.**

STOCKS, Double Ten Weeks Mixture: If you have never tried these Ten Weeks Stocks we know you will be pleased with them. They are so named because they bloom in ten weeks after planting seed. The flowers are plentiful in a wide selection of colors including shades of blue, red, cream, rose, pink, and white. The plants are of branching habit, eventually growing to about 18 inches, however they will not grow well unless the weather is cool and moist. Start in the house April 1st or in the garden as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 8 or 10 inches. **Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.**

Stocks, Double Early Giant Imperial. (See page 42).

Tallest Annuals

The tall growing annuals adapt themselves to use as temporary quick-growing screens and hedges; as fillers for holes in flower borders; or as individual plants of interest in the small garden. Complete annual beds arranged with the taller growing sorts in the background may be used successfully to soften harsh shrubbery corners and screens.

The better plants for these purposes are Cleome or Spider Flower, Kochia or Summer Cypress, Cosmos, Nicotiana, Balsam, Four-o-Clock, Helianthus or Sunflower, and Castor Beans. The height of the plants as given in the descriptions below will assist you in placing them properly.

If Cosmos is selected, it is suggested that plants be placed two or three rows deep to secure maximum results.

CLEOME or SPIDER FLOWER: All-America Silver Medal 1942. One of the taller annuals that attracted the most attention of visitors in our trial grounds. Its huge trusses of bright salmon pink flowers borne on long stems give a striking show from mid-summer until frost. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 24 inches. Height 4 ft. **Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.**

COSMOS, Sensation: All-America Silver Medal 1936. The feathery foliage and light airy pink and white blossoms are very appealing. One of the best tall border plants for late Summer and Autumn cut flowers. Plant as soon as the soil can be worked. Frequently Cosmos will self-sow. Will do well in dry or poor soil. Thin to 24 inches. Height 3½ ft. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.**

COSMOS, Orange Flare: All-America Gold Medal in 1935. An early blooming, bright orange Cosmos that is very good in the border and for cutting. Thin to 24 inches. Height 2½ to 3 ft. **Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.**

BALSAM, Camellia Flowered, Double: Combined with Alyssum or Verbena, Balsam looks well in the border. It is suitable for low hedges because of its upright habit. Grows rapidly. Colors: white, flesh, salmon and pink. Start in the house April 1st or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 12 inches. Height 2 ft. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.**

FOUR O' CLOCK or Marvel of Peru: An old favorite. On cloudy days and late afternoons the Four o' Clocks open their many colored blossoms. Humming birds love to visit these flowers. Plant after danger of frost. Thin to 18 inches. Height 2 to 3 ft. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.**

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower), Sun Gold: A strain of 100% double, dwarf sunflower. Plants 4 to 5 feet tall bearing a profusion of brilliant golden yellow blooms measuring 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Plant as a background in full sun for best effect after danger of frost. Thin to 24 inches. **Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.**



Cleome or Spider Plant is very impressive when mass planted. Cleome blooms over a long period, new blooms opening each day. Gordon Jones proudly displays to Joe an especially fine plant in the Seed Farm trial grounds.

KOCHIA CHILDSI or Summer Cypress. A compact, symmetrical, and uniform plant having feathery, green foliage that turns to a brilliant red in Autumn. Plant as soon as the soil can be worked. Kochia often self-sows. Thin to 10 inches. Height 2½ ft. **Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.**

NICOTIANA or Flowering Tobacco. Sweet-scented large blossoms that open in the evening. Mass in the border for fragrance. Start in the house March 25th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 12 inches. Height 3 ft.

Affinis: Sweet-scented, white.

Affinis: Sweet-scented, choice mixed colors.

Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

RICINUS or Castor Bean: The largest of all annuals, having huge brilliant green to lustrous bronze leaves. Used for tropical effects and as a screen planting. Castor Beans grow best in rich soil. Start in the house April 21st or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin plants to 24 inches. Height 5-10 ft. **Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.**

Robson's Perennial

Perennials are those accommodating plants that when once planted come up year after year. They do require some care and frequent dividing and replanting.

In the small perennial border it is often impossible to have a large enough variety of perennials to keep the garden gay with color, because perennials have their period of bloom. Therefore, it is wise to have a definite spot where annuals can be raised and moved to the perennial border to supplement the color display.

In preparing a perennial flower bed or border for a new planting, the soil should be well supplied with humus by spading $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bushel of rotted manure or peat moss into the soil.

Growing your own perennials from seed is an enjoyable and economical pastime if a few rules are followed.

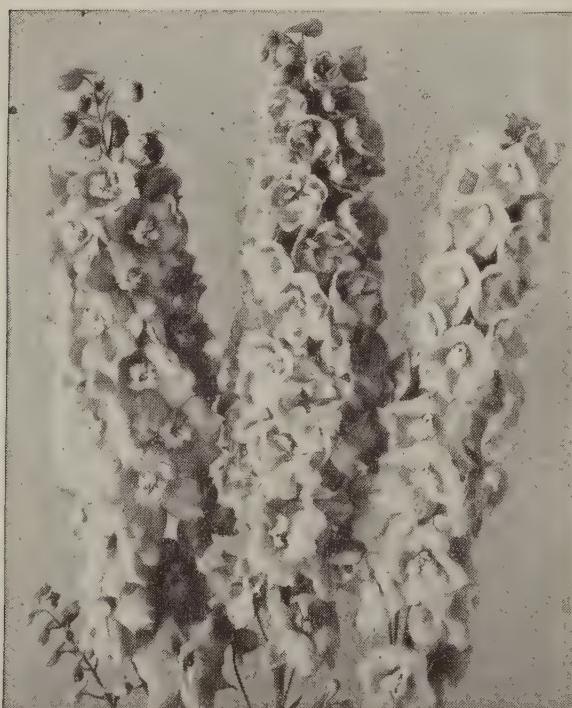
1. Sow all perennial seed as soon as possible after June 1st.
2. A coldframe is preferable as a seedbed; however, seed can be sown in the garden.
3. Seeds should be sown in rows 6 inches apart and covered twice their diameter by sifting soil over them. Press the soil firmly with a board after sowing.
4. Cover the entire bed with burlap or cheesecloth. All watering should be done on the burlap.
5. As soon as the seedlings appear remove the covering and put a shading about a foot from the ground over them—a lath shade is very satisfactory. This will keep off the scorching sunlight. Never let the seedbed dry out.
6. Scratch in a small amount of plant food between the rows of seedlings when they are about 6 weeks old. The shading can be removed then on a cloudy or rainy day.
7. Late in August the plants can be transplanted to their permanent positions.

CANTERBURY BELLS, Cup and Saucer (Campanula). The large cup and saucer like flowers of Canterbury Bells in beautiful shades of white, pink, blue and deep purple are very showy. The plants are biennials (require two years to bloom after which they die) and grow 2 ft. tall. Protect them with a Winter mulch of leaves or straw around the roots; do not cover the crowns. Distance apart, 1 ft. Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

COLUMBINE, Aquilegia. The beautiful, long-spurred Columbine have many advantages. They are easily raised, grow well in shady places, and have attractive foliage that is an asset when the plant is not in bloom. Distance apart, 1 ft.

Long-Spurred Blue Shades: A superior strain that is the result of years of selecting. Flowers are huge, on plants 3 to 4 ft. high. Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.

Long-Spurred Hybrids: This is an especially fine strain of long-spurred Columbine containing many new and unique colors. Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.



Pacific Giant Delphiniums are definitely superior to other strains.

COREOPSIS, Double Sunburst: Coreopsis is one of the most popular hardy early yellow flowers. The plants make a clump $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, with large, fully double, clear golden yellow blooms. It remains in flower for several months and is very useful as a cut flower. Distance apart, 18 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.

FOXGLOVE, Digitalis, Shirley Giant Hybrids. Developed in England, the giant, 4 foot Shirley hybrids are of extraordinary size and vigor. The large drooping flowers which are clustered closely along the flower spikes range in color from white to dark rose and purple and are spotted with crimson and maroon. They are among the first flowers of the Spring. After the ground has frozen in the Fall apply a light mulch around the roots for Winter protection. Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.

FORGET-ME-NOTS, Myosotis: Royal blue. The dainty dark blue flowers of Forget-me-nots are favorites with many gardeners for early Spring bloom. Plants are dwarf, growing 2 to 10 inches high and the flowers are borne in clusters. They are not reliably hardy except when given a mulch for Winter protection. Very effective combined with tulips, daffodils, pansies, or naturalized under trees and shrubs. Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.

DELPHINIUM. The tall stately spikes of Delphinium add a massive touch to the garden and are natural companions to the Madonna Lily, Coreopsis, Shasta Daisy, and other perennials. Distance apart, 18 inches.

Pacific Giants: An outstanding strain originated on the Pacific Coast. The huge double flowers are $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and beautifully spaced on well-balanced spikes. The colors are beautiful shades of blue, lavender, violet and white. Excellent for cutting. Height 5 ft. Pkt. 60 cts.; Lg. Pkt. \$1.10.

Belladonna Improved: This is the finest strain of Belladonna available. The flowers are large and well spaced on longer spikes than are found in strains generally offered. The clear turquoise-blue flowers are bright and the plants upright and vigorous, making them better for cutflowers. Height 4 ft. Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.

Flower Seeds

GAILLARDIA, Blanket Flower, Superba. One of the most useful perennials because of its long blooming habits. The large flowers are yellow and red or orange and red, and are produced from May to frost above gray-green foliage. They are prized as cut flowers and for this purpose should be cut when the flowers are slightly cup-shaped before the petals have opened fully. The plants grow to about 2 feet and are benefitted by the support of twiggy branches stuck in the soil around them. They endure drought. Distance apart, 1 ft. **Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.**

GEUM, Mrs. Bradshaw: This variety is the most popular one to grow. It has intense scarlet flowers from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter with large, wavy petals. The Geum is an excellent cut flower but should be put in water immediately after cutting as it wilts readily. They are also useful in rock gardens. Height 18 inches. Distance apart, 1 ft. **Pkt. 20 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 40 cts.**

GYPSOPHILA, Single, Hardy Baby's Breath. Baby's Breath is one of the daintiest of the old fashioned flowers. The flowers themselves are tiny, white or bluish white and the plants are covered with blossoms during June and July. The plants grow from 2 feet to 3 feet tall. Excellent as a cut flower, especially when combined in bouquets or decorations with other flowers which do not have much foliage. Distance apart, 3 ft. **Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.**

HOLLYHOCK, Chater's Double Varieties. The stately, towering hollyhocks add beauty wherever they are grown. In single plants or in masses against walls or buildings, in groups at the back or rear of the perennial border, interspersed with low shrubbery or in bold masses along drives or walks, they are alike effective.

Newport Pink: **Pkt. 20 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 40 cts.**

Sulphur Yellow: **Pkt. 20 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 40 cts.**

White: **Pkt. 20 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 40 cts.**

Finest Mixed Colors: **Pkt. 20 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 40 cts.**

ICELAND POPPIES (Giant Kelmscott Strain): The flowers of this new strain are larger than we have ever seen on any other variety of Iceland Poppy, often measuring as much as three inches across. Although the petals are of heavier texture they have the same delicate waxy appearance. The stems are longer and so much stiffer they tend to hold the flowers more upright, even after cutting. The color range is from deep scarlet through the delicate pinks and buffs to pure white. Height 14 inches. Distance apart, 1 ft. **Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.**

LUPINS, Russell Hybrids: The new Russell Lupins are always admired for the beauty and rich colorings of their stately blooms. Unfortunately, lupins will not grow well in regions where the Summers are hot and dry; they need a cool, moist atmosphere as is found in some sections along the Great Lakes or the New England seacoast. As the lupins belong to the legume family, they will benefit from inoculation of the seed at planting time with a prepared culture of nitrogen-fixing bacteria. (See page 35). Distance apart, 12-24 inches. Finest mixed colors: **Pkt. 20 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 40 cts.**

MATRICARIA, FEVERFEW, Ball's Double White: This is an improved form of the herb garden Feverfew or Chamomile, the leaves of which were often used in making a medicinal tonic. The plants are heavily covered with white flowers in July and August. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Distance apart, 10 inches. **Pkt. 20 cts. Lg. Pkt. 40 cts.**

ORIENTAL POPPIES: Mixed colors: In June the large 9 to 10 inch blooms of oriental poppies in shades of red and scarlet are very striking. While in bloom they require ample room, 15 to 18 inches apart. Annuals can be planted between the poppies in order to carry on a succession of bloom after the plants have become dormant. Height 3 ft. **Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.**

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM, Painted Daisy: Single Mixed Colors. This form of daisy is excellent for early Summer flowers in the garden and for bouquets in the house. The flowers are bright crimson, pink and white, and are borne on long stems. Plants grow 2 feet tall. Distance apart 1 ft. **Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.**

SALVIA FARINACEA, BLUE BEDDER, Mealy Cup Sage: There are few flowers that bloom over as long a period as does Mealy Cup Sage—from August until after first frosts. The flowers are a soft, lavender-blue color and are borne on slender graceful spikes. The plants are 3 feet tall; the stems are held erect and are excellent for cutting. Although a true perennial it is often treated as an annual as it is not hardy if Winters are extremely severe. Distance apart, 10 inches. **Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.**

SCABIOSA, Caucasica House's Hybrids. One of the best hardy perennials. The flowers are similar to the annual types except that the perennials have shorter florets at the center. The plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall and bloom from June to September in colors ranging from dark blue to lavender. Stems are exceedingly long and excellent for cutting. Distance apart, 1 ft. **Pkt. 25 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 50 cts.**

SHASTA DAISY, Alaska: Increasingly popular, the large white Shasta Daisy is beautiful in the garden. It combines well with blue delphinium and is very satisfactory as a cut flower. Give the plants a light mulch of straw for Winter protection. Height 2 ft. Distance apart, 1 ft. **Pkt. 15 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 25 cts.**

SIBERIAN WALLFLOWER, Chieranthus Allioni. Flowers are vivid bright orange on long spikes similar to the single stocks. Frequently it blooms so heavily that it exhausts itself. It is biennial in nature and is a splendid flower for the perennial border, the rock garden or for cutflowers. Wallflowers can be planted where they are to flower when the soil can be worked and they will usually bloom the first season. Height 1 ft. Distance apart, 1 ft. **Pkt. 10 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 20 cts.**

SWEET WILLIAM. Always popular, Sweet William is beautiful when in bloom. The flower heads are large and composed of numerous good-sized individual blooms in combinations of pink, red and white. Plants grow 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall and are best treated as biennials. Distance apart, 9 inches.

Newport Pink: **Pkt. 20 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 40 cts.**

Dark Crimson: **Pkt. 20 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 40 cts.**

Holborn Glory: Many colors, all with a white eye. **Pkt. 20 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 40 cts.**

Choice Mixed Colors: **Pkt. 20 cts.; Lg. Pkt. 40 cts.**

*

"Tried your hybrid corn—nine varieties—two years ago for County Agent in 4-H work and found Seneca Dawn the best of lot."

April 25, 1946

Adolph Wiegardt,
Ocean Park, Washington.

FLOWER SEEDS FOR FLORISTS

See general list on preceding pages for complete descriptions.

	Trade Packet	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Oz.		Trade Packet	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Oz.	
AGERATUM					LOBELIA, Crystal Palace.....	\$.35	\$.45	\$.85	\$3.00	
Midget Blue.....	\$.45	\$.95	\$1.70	\$5.25	LUPINS, Hartwegii, mixed colors.....	.20	.60			
ALYSSUM					MARIGOLDS					
Little Gem.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50		.30	.90	CARNATION-FLOWERED					
Violet Queen.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.00		.40	1.25	Guinea Gold.....					
ASTERS, Wilt Resistant					Yellow Supreme.....	.20	.45	1.50		
IMPROVED CREGOS					TALL DOUBLE AFRICAN					
Azure Blue					Sunset Giants.....	.20	.50	1.60		
Crimson					Mixed Colors.....	.20	.50	1.60		
Purple					EARLY DWARF VARIETIES					
Rose					Harmony					
Shell Pink					Melody					
White					Gem Mixture					
Mixed Colors					Flash, single.....	.25	.60	2.00		
AMERICAN BRANCHING					MATRICARIA, FEVERFEW.....	.25	.40	.75		
Azure Blue					MIGNONETTE, Florist's Strain.....			.30	1.00	
Crimson					NEMESIA Dwarf type.....	.40				
Purple					NIEREMBERGIA, Cup Flower					
Rose					Purple Robe.....	$\frac{1}{32}$ oz. 1.65	.40			
Shell Pink					PANSIES:					
White					SWISS GIANT SPECIAL MIXTURE					
Mixed Colors					$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.85	.50	2.85	10.00		
GOLDEN SHEAF					SWISS GIANTS, Fine Mixed Colors	.40	1.50	2.50	8.00	
Princess type aster.....	.35		.80	2.75	TRIMARDEAU STRAIN.....	.35	1.25	2.00	6.00	
HEART OF FRANCE.....	.30		.85	2.75	PETUNIAS:					
GIANT CALIFORNIA SUNSHINE					SINGLE FRINGED THEODOSIA					
Mixed colors, not wilt resistant....	.30		.85	2.75	$\frac{1}{64}$ oz. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{32}$ oz. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. \$3.50	.60	6.50			
ASPARAGUS FERN, Sprengeri					SINGLE PLAIN EDGED					
100 seeds \$.30, 1,000 seeds \$2.50					Elk's Pride					
BALSAM					Flaming Velvet					
Camellia flowered, mixed colors....					Snowstorm Improved					
CALENDULA					$\frac{1}{64}$ oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{32}$ oz. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. \$3.50	.60	6.50			
Orange King.....					GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA					
Lemon Queen.....					SPECIAL MIXTURE	$\frac{1}{64}$ oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{32}$ oz. \$2.75; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. \$5.00	.60	9.50		
Trial Ground Mixed Colors					DWARF RUFFLED MIXTURE	$\frac{1}{64}$ oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{32}$ oz. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. \$3.00	.50	5.50		
					DWARF COMPACT					
					(Hybrida Nana Compacta)					
					Celestial Rose					
CANDYTUFT					Glow					
Giant White Hyacinth Flowered					Igloo					
					Silver Blue					
					Choice Mixed Colors					
					PHLOX, Drummondii Gigantea:					
					ART SHADES MIXED.....	.50	1.10	1.95		
					SALVIA, Special Bonfire ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$14.00	.30	.65	1.25	4.00
					SCABIOSA:					
					BLUE MOON.....	.20	.45	1.50		
					ROSETTE					
					SALMON BEAUTY					
					SHASTA					
					GIANT HYBRIDS MIXED					
					SALPIGLOSSIS,					
					EMPEROR FINEST MIXED.....	.15	.30	1.00		
					SCHIZANTHUS, Dr. Badger's Improved Giant Flowered Hybrids....	.35	.65	1.25	4.00	
					SNAPDRAGONS, Tall Giant Flowered PADRE, Crimson					
					ROSALE, Deep Rose					
					SHASTA, Pure White					
					INDIAN SUMMER,					
					Coppery orange scarlet					
					PARADISE ROSE, Rose Pink					
					YELLOW GIANT					
					CHOICE MIXED COLORS					
					STATICE:					
					KAMPF'S TALL IMPROVED,					
					Deepest blue					
					ROSEA SUPERBA					
					SNOW WHITE					
					YELLOW					
					CHOICE MIXED	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60				
					STOCKS:					
					DOUBLE DWARF TEN WEEKS					
					STOCKS MIXED COLORS.....	.30	.70	2.10		
					DOUBLE EARLY GIANT IMPERIAL Special Mixture.....	.35	.45	.85	3.00	
LARKSPUR—Giant Imperial										
Blue Spire										
Dazzler, rich scarlet										
Lilac King										
Pink King										
White King										
Finest mixed colors										

AND COMMERCIAL GROWERS

	Trade Packet	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Oz.	
SUNFLOWER: SUNGOLD.....				\$.25	\$.75
SWEET PEAS: EARLY FLOWERING					
BACCHUS. Red maroon					
BRIDESMAID. Silver pink					
SEQUOIA. Golden cerise					
GARDENIA. Pure white					
COQUETTE. Deep salmon					
TREASURE ISLAND. Golden orange					
SPARKS. Bright orange-scarlet					
TAHOE. Mid blue					
RHAPSODY. Rosy lavender					
PRINCESS BLUE. Clear light blue					
CHOICE MIXED COLORS					
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; 1b. \$4.50				.50	
SUMMER FLOWERING					
CAPRI. Light blue					
AMBITION. Rosy lavender					
FLORADEL. Rich salmon pink					
GIGANTIC. Glistening white					
HIGHLANDER. Clear lavender					
PINKIE. Rose pink					
REFLECTION. Clear mid-blue					
RUBICUND. Crimson scarlet					
MAYTIME. Rich golden cerise					
CHOICE MIXED COLORS					
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; 1b. \$2.50				.30	
SPRING FLOWERING					
MIXED COLORS					
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; 1b. \$5.50				.55	

HOTKAPS

Protect Crops

and pay premium profits

Hotkaps eliminate weather and insect damage. These patented wax paper cones form miniature hot houses over each plant, promote sturdy growth and bring crops to maturity 2 to 3 weeks earlier. Thousands of farmers are getting premium prices, making big money every year by using Hotkaps. Inexpensive to buy. Easy to set out. One man can place 2000 or more per day.

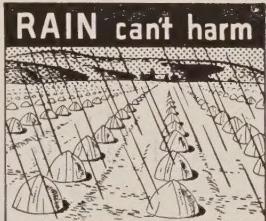


Fibreboard
Setter

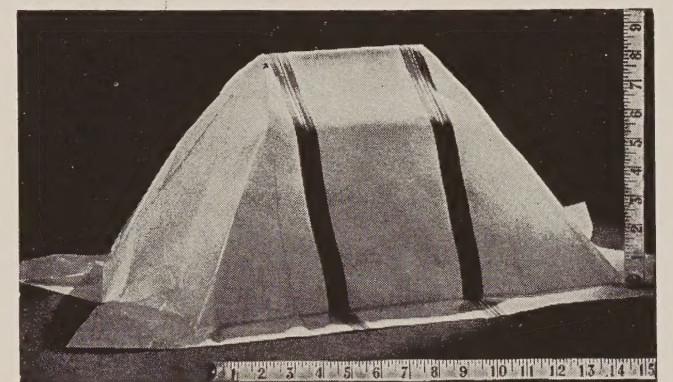


Steel Setter

25 Hotkaps with Setter 65 cts. prepaid; 100 with Setter \$2.30 prepaid; 250 with Setter \$4.25 prepaid; 1000 without Setter \$12.00 not prepaid, 30 lbs.; Fibreboard Setter 20 cts. prepaid; Steel Setter \$1.75 prepaid.



VERBENAS:	Trade Packet	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Oz.
LAVENDER GLORY (75% true to color)				
LUMINOSA,				
Luminous flame pink				
ROYALE, Royal blue				
SPECTRUM RED,				
Intense bright red				
WHITE				
CHOICE MIXED COLORS				
ZINNIAS				
GIANT DAHLIA FLOWERED				
CANARY BIRD, canary yellow				
CRIMSON MONARCH				
DREAM, Deep rosy lavender				
EXQUISITE, Light rose				
GOLDEN DAWN,				
Golden yellow				
ILLUMINATION, Deep rose				
ORIOLE, Orange and gold				
POLAR BEAR, White				
FINEST MIXED COLORS				
SUPER CROWN O' GOLD				
PASTEL TINTS.....				
FANTASY ZINNIAS				
STAR DUST, Deep golden yellow				
WILDFIRE, Dazzling scarlet				
FINEST MIXED COLORS				
NEW POMPON ZINNIAS				
DAINTY GEM				
CANARY GEM				
CRIMSON GEM				
LILAC GEM				
PURPLE GEM				
ROSEBUD				
WHITE GEM				
FINEST MIXED COLORS				



HOTENTS

Designed to protect and force all varieties of plants where a large protector is needed. Made of extra strong paper supported by two metal bands.

Hotents are 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the base and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. We recommend them especially for melons. Send for descriptive circular.

15	\$.65	prepaid	
100	2.75	prepaid	
250	5.00	not prepaid	20 lbs.
500	9.50	not prepaid	35 lbs.
1000	18.50	not prepaid	70 lbs.
Setter	1.95	not prepaid	4 lbs.

FERTILE POTS FOR BETTER, EARLIER CROPS

These manure pots are now better than ever due to a change in their composition which insures a more even plant growth. Plants raised in them can be set out in the field without any check of growth, the pots furnishing plant food as they break down in the soil. By setting the pot and all in the field a great deal of labor is saved.

PRICE: No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ (about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " outside diameter):

Carton of 72.....	\$2.20	prepaid
Carton of 250 (wt. about 18 lbs.).....	\$5.00	not prepaid
1000 or more.....	\$18.00	per M, not prepaid

No. 3 (about 3" outside diameter):

Carton of 72.....	\$2.40	prepaid
Carton of 250 (wt. about 25 lbs.).....	\$5.50	prepaid
1000 or more.....	\$19.80	per M, not prepaid

Write For Free Descriptive Leaflet!





ROBSON SEED FARMS

HALL, N.Y.